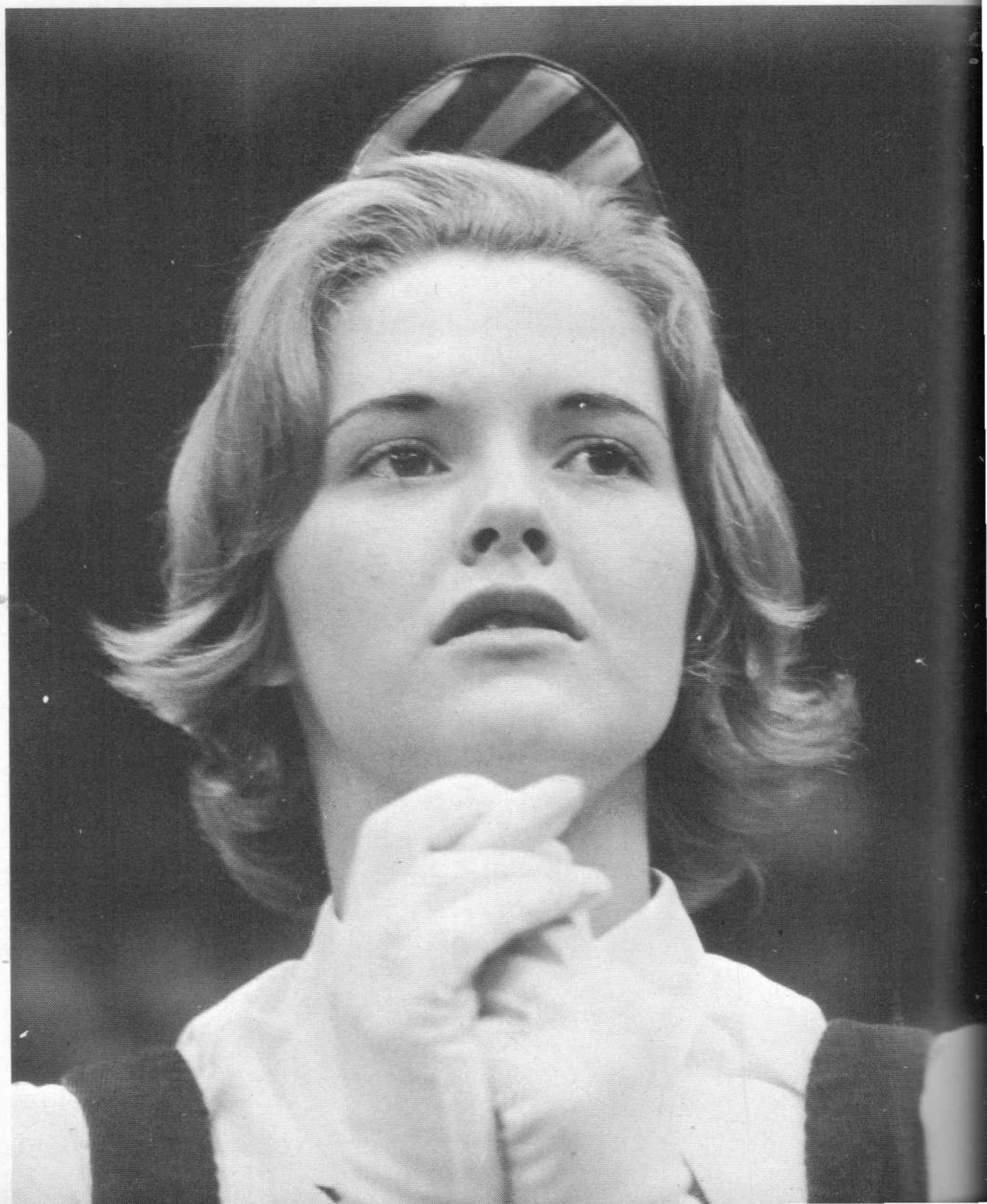




Gail Judy Anne Jerna Jan Sue Michele Nat Eric Barbie  
 Union Chulani; Collins Leighty Berger Amber Feldman; Fuller Stephen Meewoy  
 Capt.

# C H E E R L E A D E R S

Gail Uhlen







Ann Judy

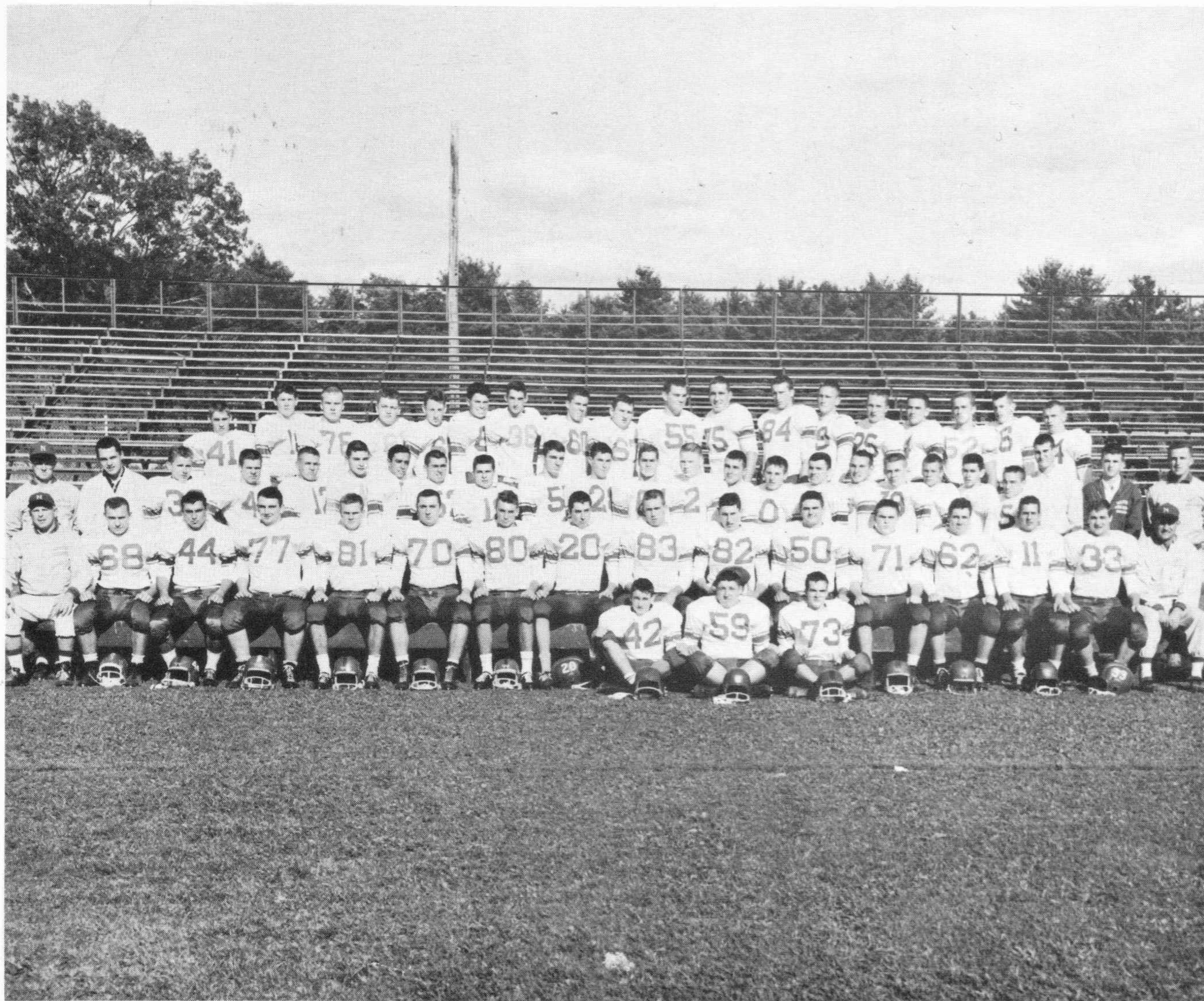


Janny Berger





# 



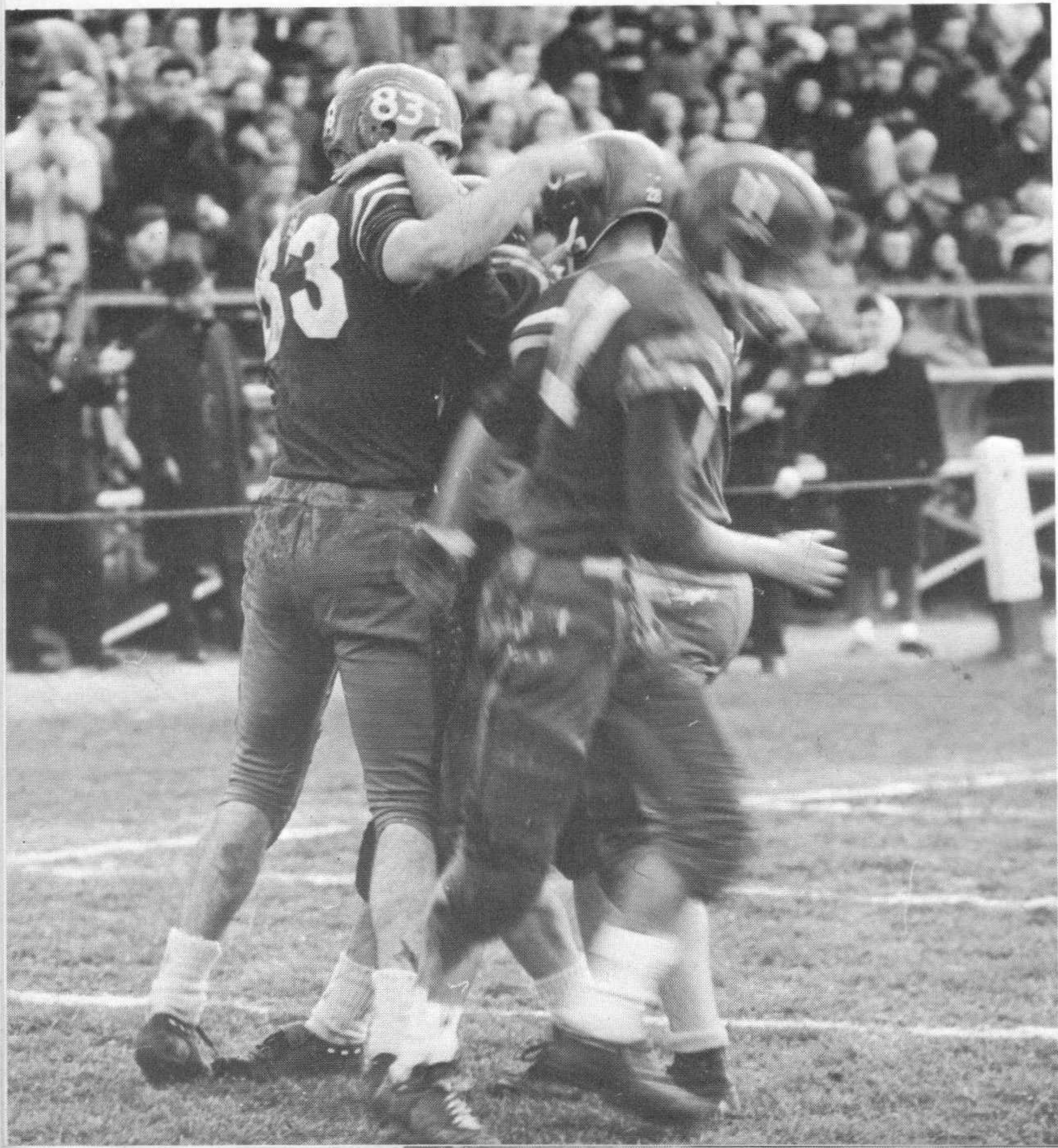
Front row: D. Graham, R. Nation, R. Lowden. Second row: Coach Whelan, P. Lauro, R. Crisafulli, B. Wooley, D. Butchman, F. Fitzgerald, G. Batten, K. Pease, J. Pryor, J. Hughes, B. Sellars, R. Donohue, M. Carr, P. Peters, S. Gallant, Coach Bennett. Third row: Coach Collins, T. Hawes, D. Mercer, J. Hall, J. Kiley, J. Murphy, F. Fede, J. Arena, F. Capizzo, J. Gomes, D. Benjamin, B. Bross,

P. Keany, K. McManus, W. Presutti, D. Bartlett, T. Donovan, J. Martin, P. Hall, R. Boudreau, G. Bowles, D. Gerber, D. Picard, Coach Stehlin. Fourth row: E. Morris, A. Dye, J. McGrath, F. Smith, R. Hayes, D. Brousseau, T. Smith, G. Pease, E. Deeley, S. Knight, T. Gilbert, R. Lucas, R. Hennigar, W. Pettingell, D. Boardman, C. Lavers, D. Kelly.

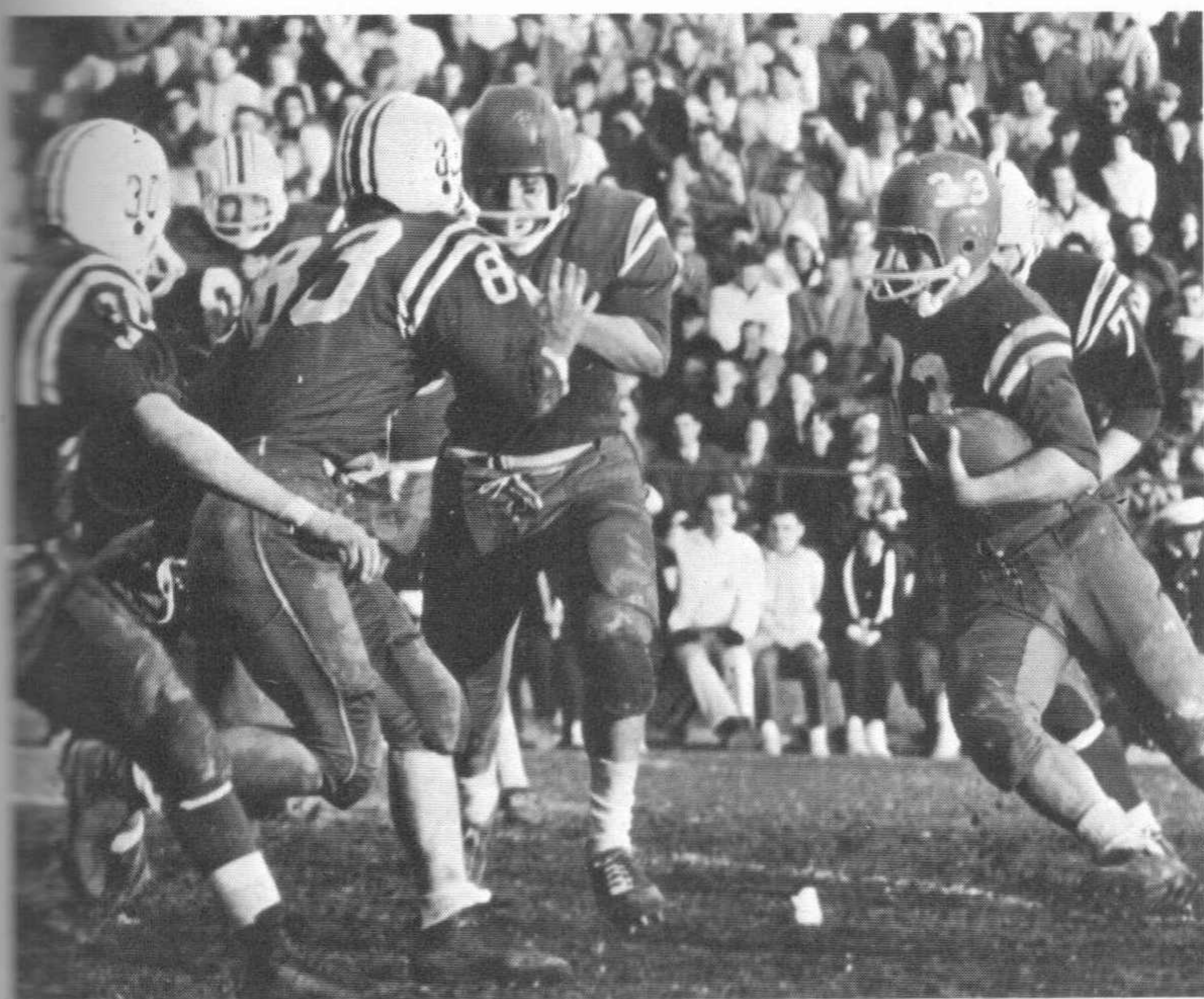














# CROSS COUNTRY



Front row: W. Fowler, R. Rourke, S. Dubosky, R. Parris, R. Cunningham, W. Smith, R. Penswick, J. Craig, J. Mitchell. Back row: L. Priore, R. Condrón, P. Irving,

L. Smith, D. Moore, F. Sims, F. Walker, W. Brown, L. Szpakowski, T. Kelly, F. Ross, P. Halpin, Coach Bransfield.

Coach Edward Bransfield, in only his second year as the Natick High School Harrier mentor, turned in a successful year in 1962. His runners led by Co-Captains Dick Cote and Bob Cunningham tied for the top of the Bay State League, their only defeat coming at the hands of Co-Champion Wellesley. Despite the loss, Natick still retained a share of the championship as Needham, also tying for first, dropped Wellesley from the undefeated ranks.

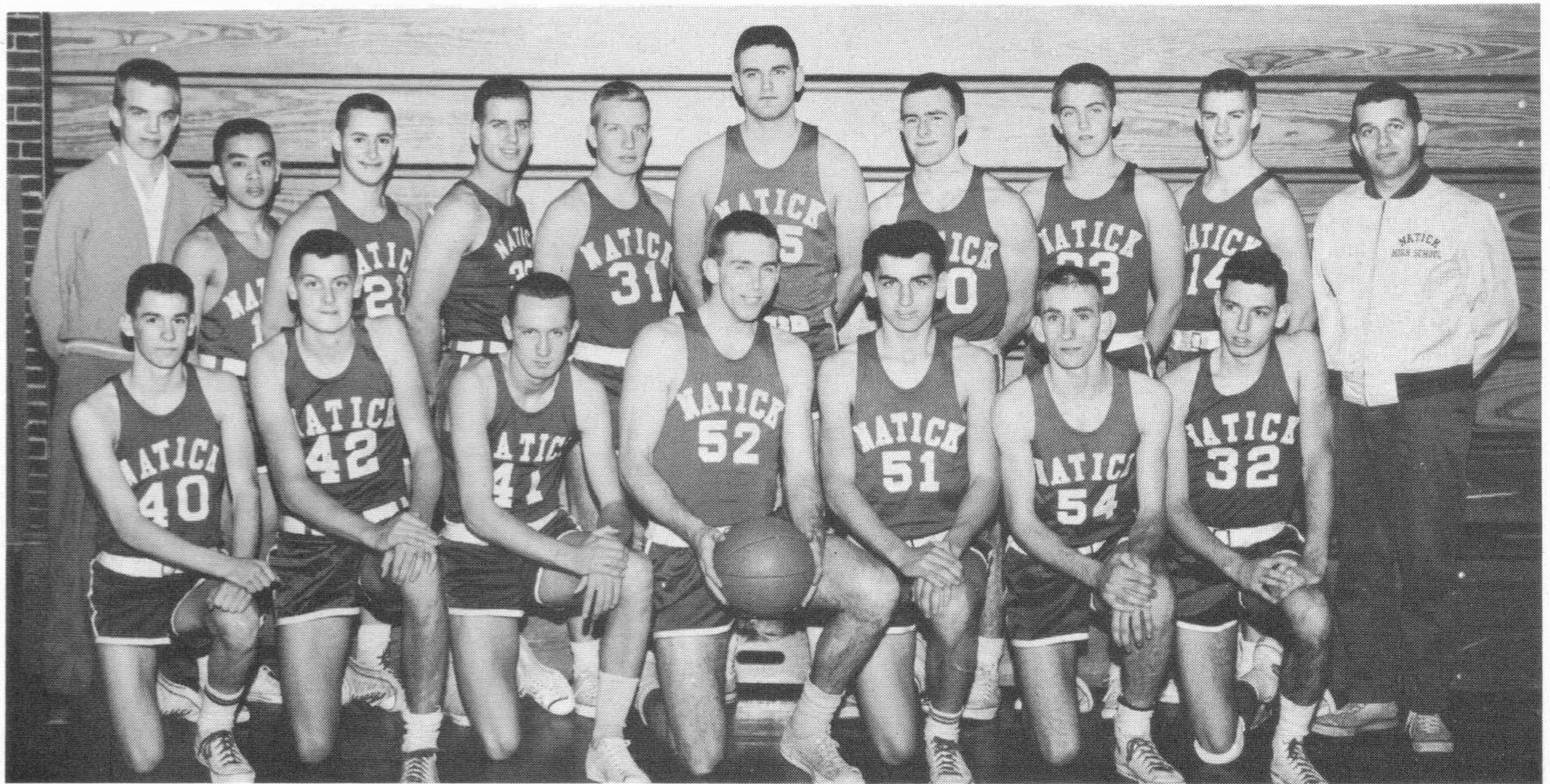
Except for the defeat incurred at Wellesley, Natick's record was unmarred, as the Harrier septet racked up a total of seven victories. By far, the most exciting of these triumphs came at the expense of visiting Needham High School. Setting the stage for this conquest was Needham's six year unbeaten skein, which represented six championships and nary a loss in the history of Bay State League cross country. Natick was equal to the challenge, however, as they be-

came the first team to hand Needham a loss, triumphing, 26 - 29.

It should be pointed out that despite the loss to Wellesley, one Natick star shone brightly. Junior Jim Craig flashed over the Wellesley hills and dales in record time, winning the race. Also, at the Bay State Conference Meet, held at Walpole, Natick placed two men in the top ten, five in the top twenty-two, as they finished a close second to the same Wellesley team. Bob Rourke, fourth, and Jim Craig, sixth, were the Natick top ten finishers. A little farther back in the field came Dick Cote, thirteenth, Bob Cunningham, twenty-first, and Dick Parris, twenty-second. The fine performance turned in by the junior varsity indicate a good season next year as well. Coach Bransfield will have a nucleus of Bob Penswick, --next year's captain, Steve DuBosky, Warren Fowler, Doug Moore, Ty Kelly, and Bill Smith, all of whom turned in excellent times the last few meets.



# VARSITY BASKETBALL



Front row: D. MacGregor, R. Tulloch, W. Pettingell, J. Pryor, P. Marsh, R. Lefter, D. Bernardi.  
Second row: J. Fieber, K. Jue, R. Budnick, P. Peters, S. Barnes, R. Sellars, J. Lockhart, D. Young, T. Bouzan, Coach Christie.

## VARSITY BASKETBALL

This year's basketball squad, captained by Joe Pryor, captured the admiration of Natick residents as no team has done since the championship team of '57. Picked for sixth place in the Bay State League by the sports writers because of a lack of experience, they breezed through their first nine games, finally ending the season with a record of 17-3, finishing in the semi-finals of the Tech Tourney.

The boys had that intangible thing known as spirit that so often differentiates between a good team and a great one. At forwards, Paul Marsh and Bob Lefter were consistent and Lefter reached his heights in the tourney where he gunned 28 points in two of the three games. At the guards Dave MacGregor and

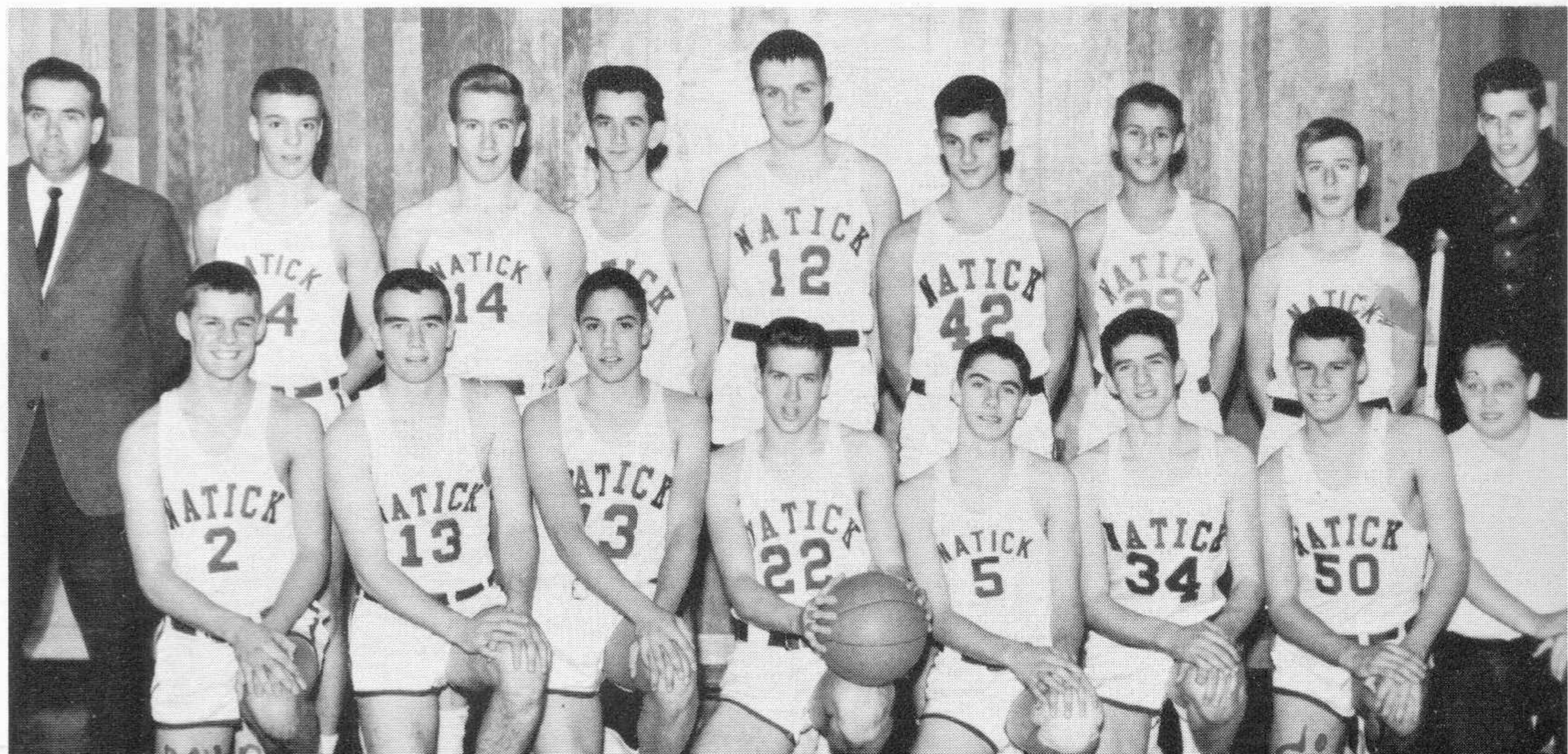
Dave Bernardi proved tenacious defensive players and capable shooters, while Bill Pettingill proved himself one of the finest backcourt men in the league. At center, Captain Joe Pryor, the spark of the team, in game after game almost singlehanded turned defeat into victory. Joe proved himself the finest all-around player in the league, rebounding, scoring, and dribbling, the only big man in the league capable of going from base line to base line to score. On the bench Bob Sellars, Bob Budnick and Bob Tulloch were all excellent with Tulloch being one of the best 6th men.

The games were exciting, especially the big ones. The boys were great and all-in-all it was a tremendous year for basketball at N.H.S.

## J. V. BASKETBALL

Front row: Coach J. Carroll, D. Wilson, N. McKewen, J. Ignaccio, J. Wight, J. Ghatti, W. Ball, J. Wilson, Manager Snell. Second row: R. Thoreaux, S. Chapman, T. Mandino, R. Leach, D. McGowan, P. Vitalie, M. Tomasetti, L. Carr.

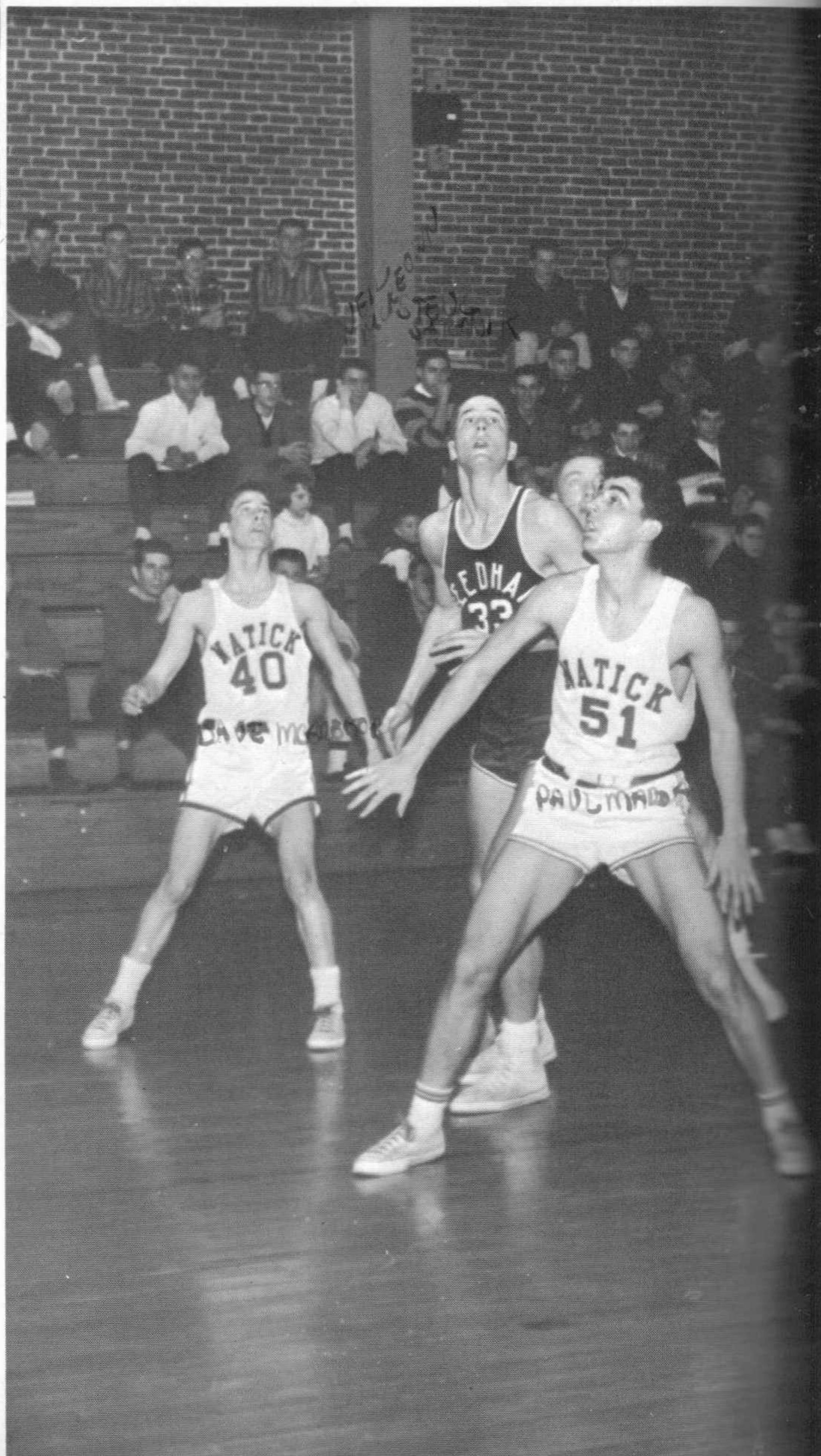
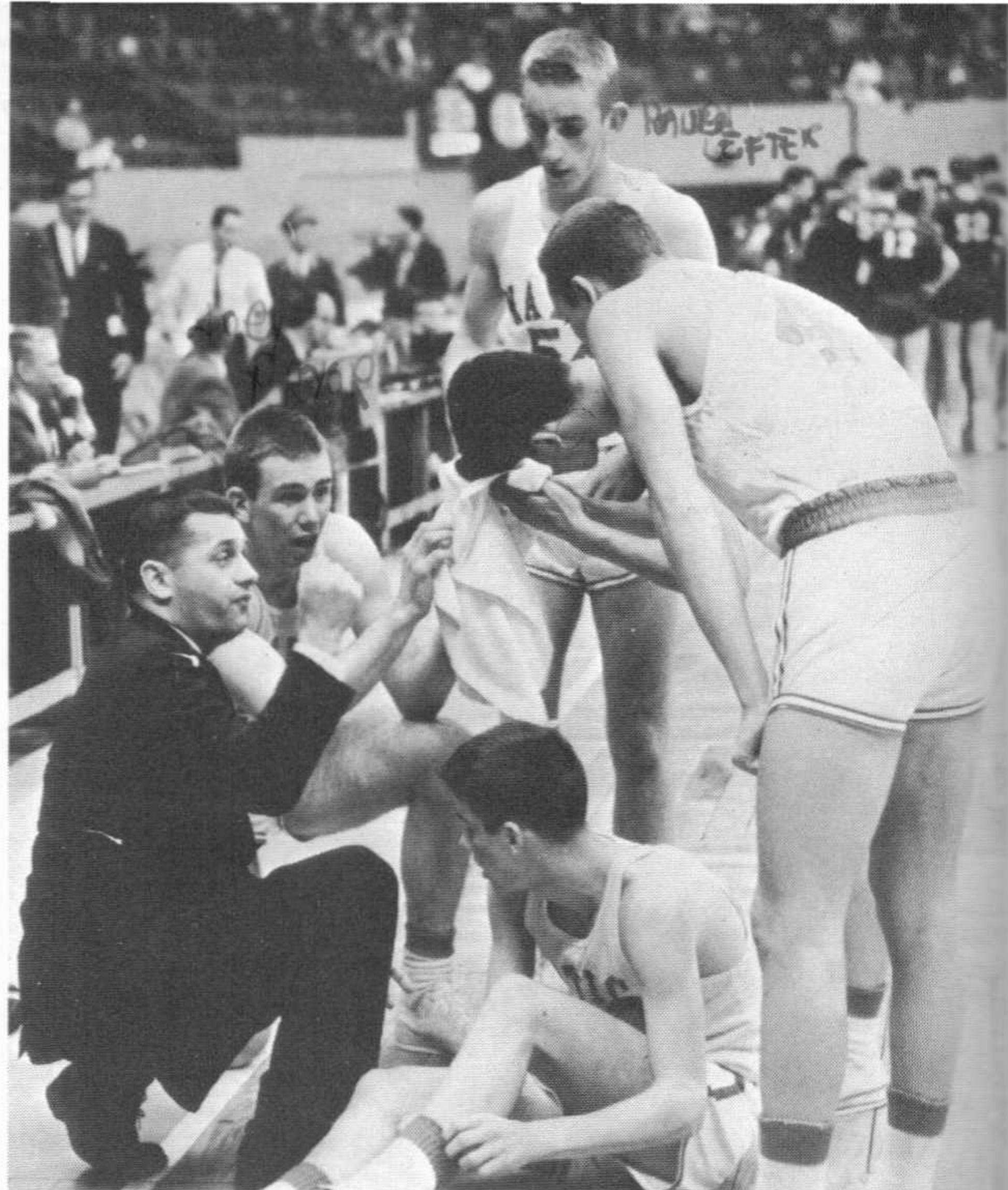
The JV team kept pace with the varsity, compiling a record of 13-4. Steve Saradnik, Butch Wright, Walter Ball, and Neil McKeown were all excellent, making next year's prospects bright.







DAVE McREGOR





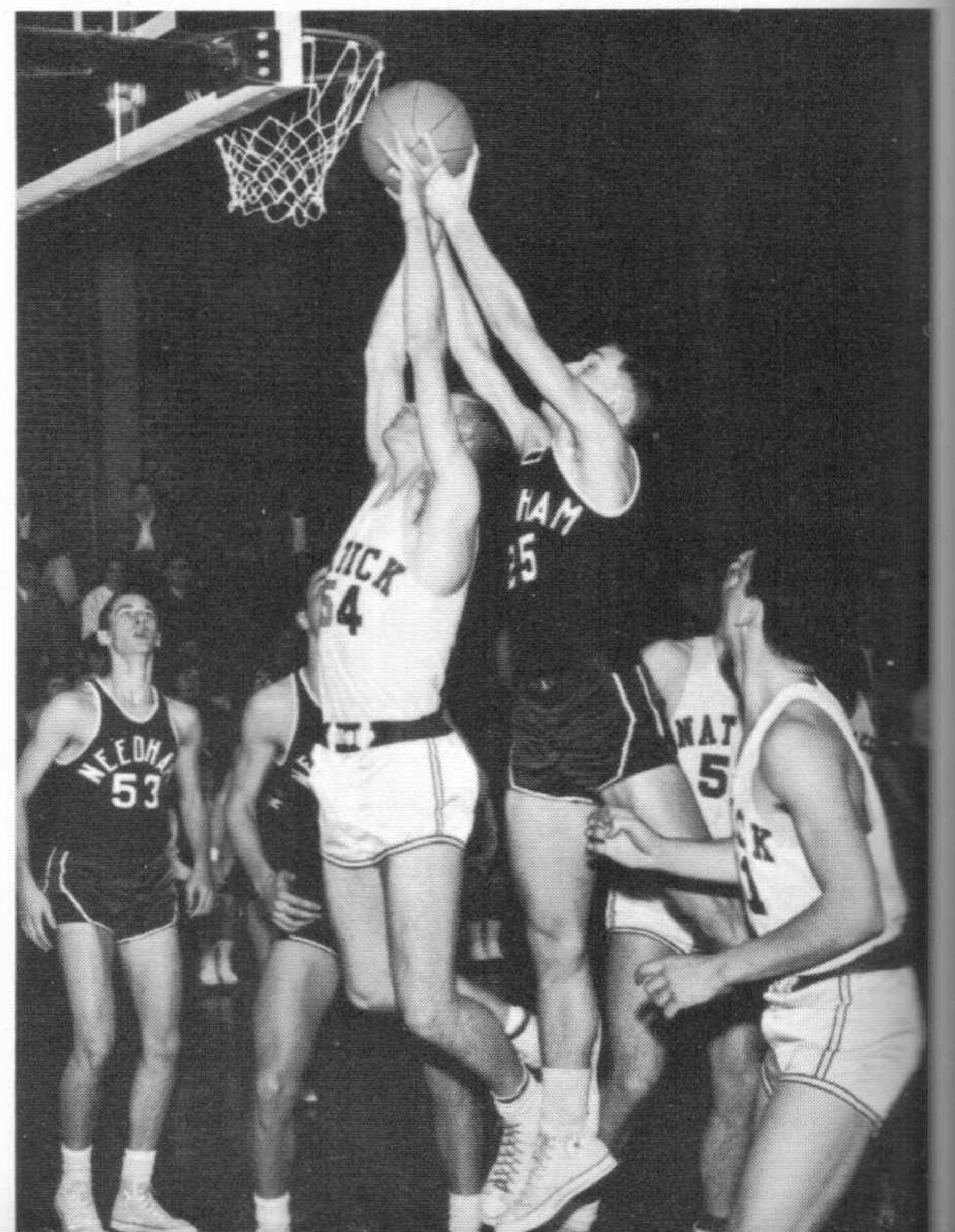
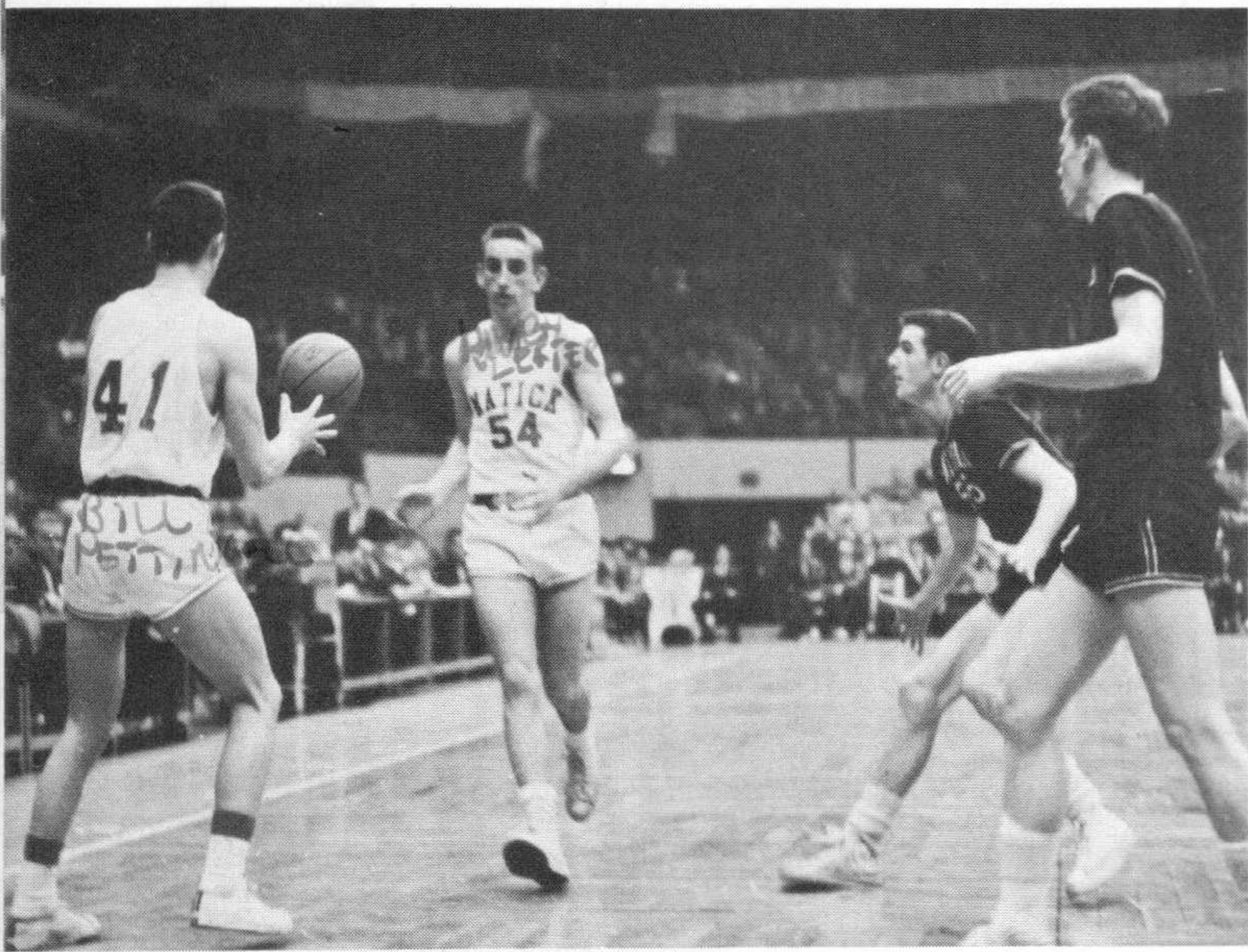
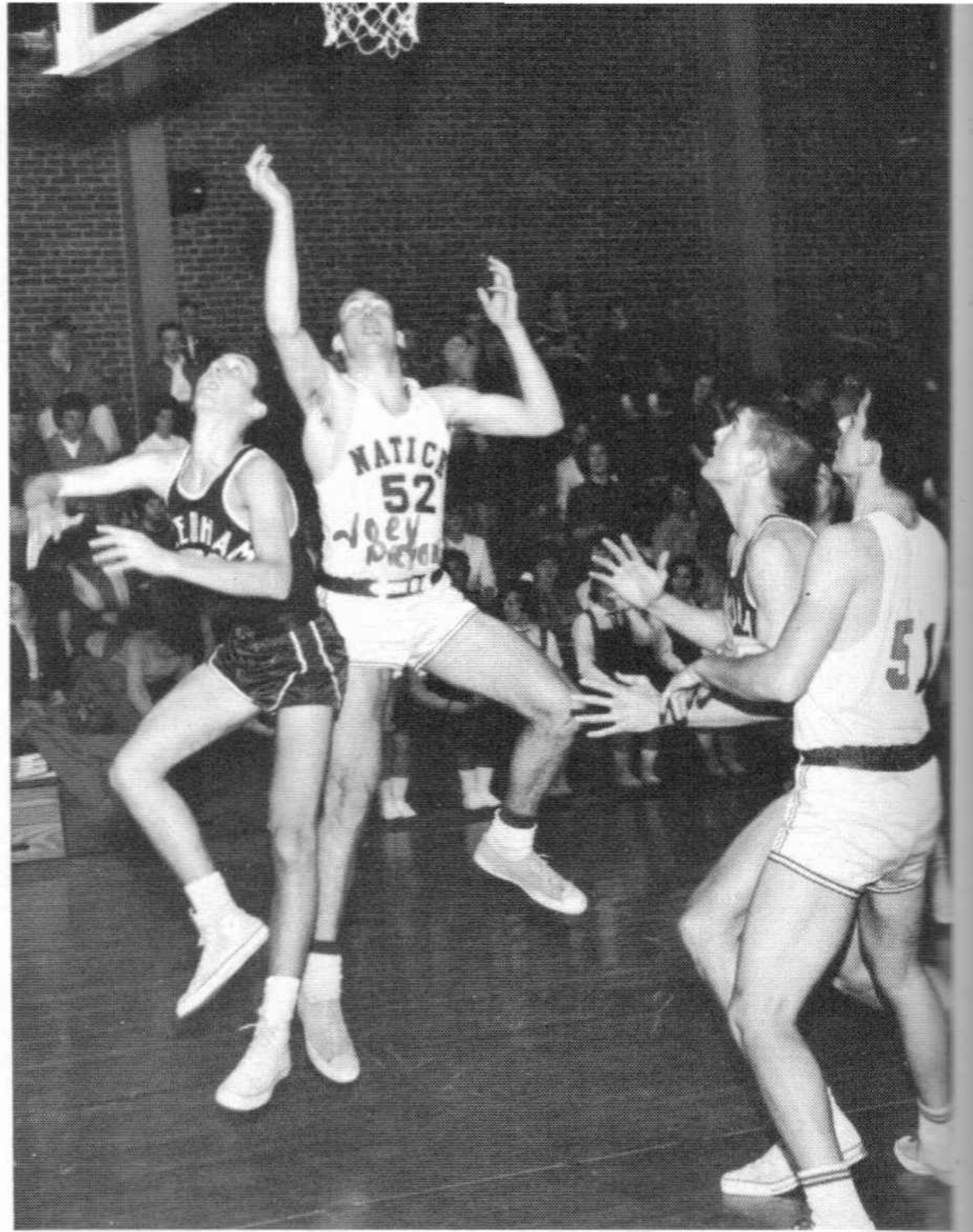
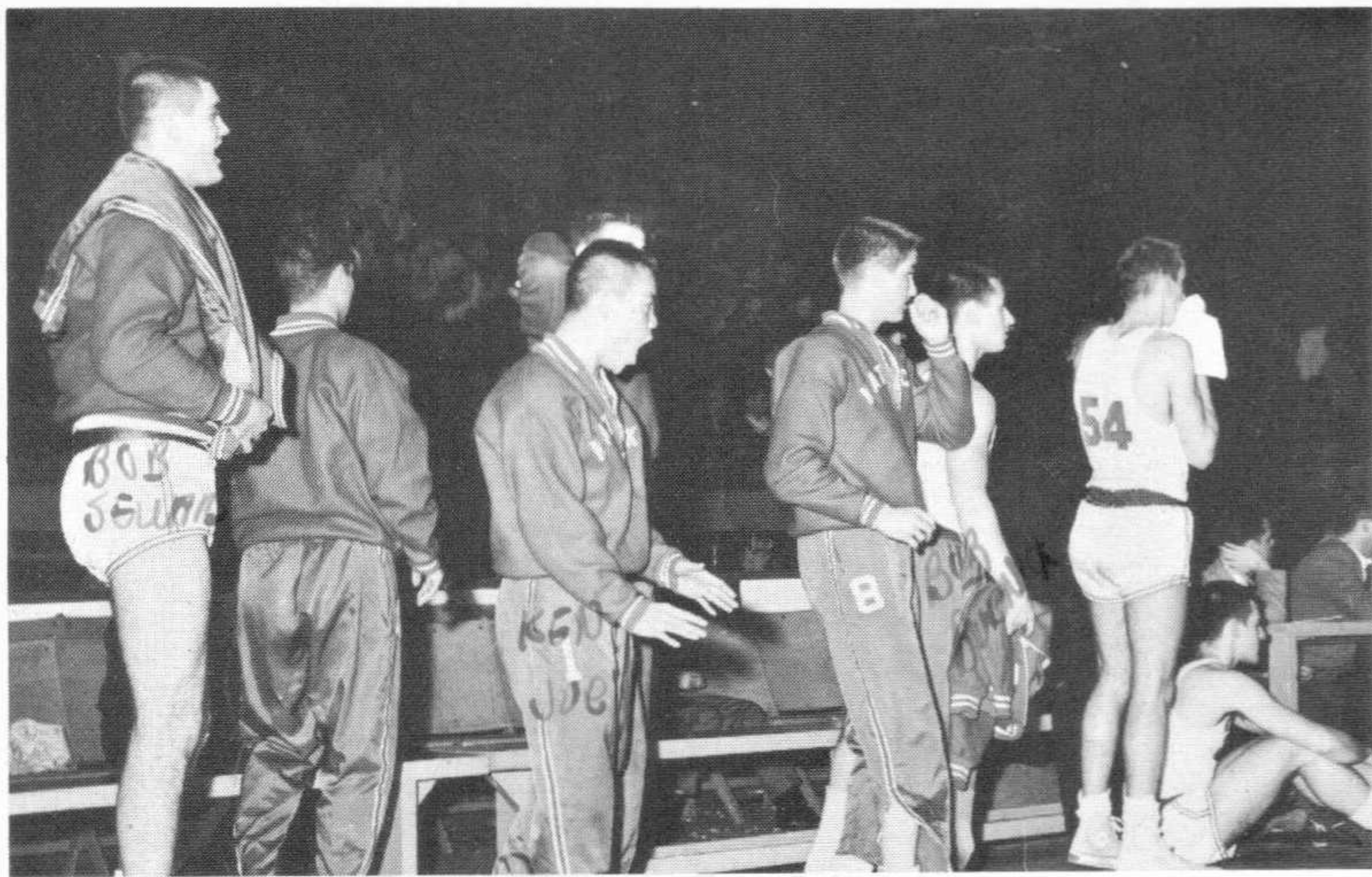
# HOCKEY



Front row: T. Hawes, K. Pease, J. Hughes, M. Carr, F. Capizzo, S. Cotter, F. Fitzgerald, P. Schneekloth. Second row: B. Yeomons, G. Hall, P. Bacon, P. Hall, S. Knight, T. Gilbert, R. Hayes, J. Kiley, H. Garvey, T. Van Tassel, M. Prince, T. Franciose.

Despite the fact that Frank Capizzo's football injury laid him up on several occasions, this year's hockey team compiled an admirable record of 5-7, with a tremendous victory over Framingham and Bay State League Champs Walpole. Outstanding seniors were Ken Pease, Ricky Scheekloth, Justin Hughes, Frank Fitzgerald as well as Frank Capizzo. Our best wishes to Mr. Frank Marcoux, hockey coach, who is retiring from coaching this year.







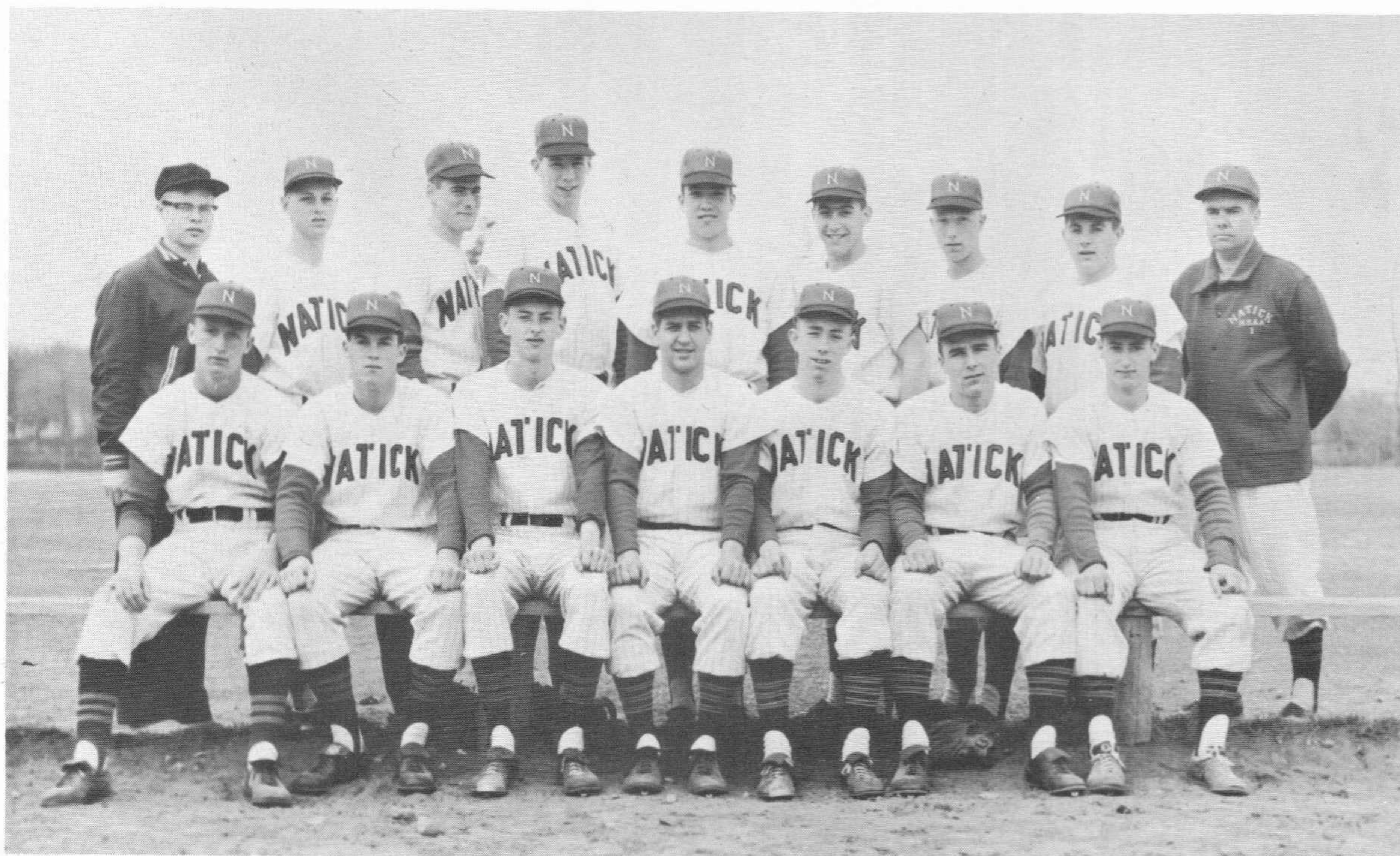
# TENNIS



Front row: N. LaCointre, W. Smith, S. Cotter, J. Burke, A. Chamberlain. Back row: Mr. Stehlin, B. Miller, P. Kaufman, B. Hutchins, J. Greenquist, D. McEachern, T. Fahey.



# VARSITY BASEBALL



Front row: B. Pettingell, D. Benjamin, J. Coleman, P. Peters, T. Bowles, K. McManus, B. Budnick.  
Back row: A. Lipman, B. Peoples, J. Belliveau, J. Pryor, V. Ignacio, S. Saradnick, T. Van Tassel,  
W. Presutti, Coach Carroll.

## JV BASEBALL



Front row: D. Holbrook, G. Bowles, B. McCormick, J. Walsh, P. Thereaux, S. Chapman. Back  
row: R. Condon, J. White, R. Leach, J. Fitzgerald, R. Benjamin, R. Miscia, Mr. McNally.

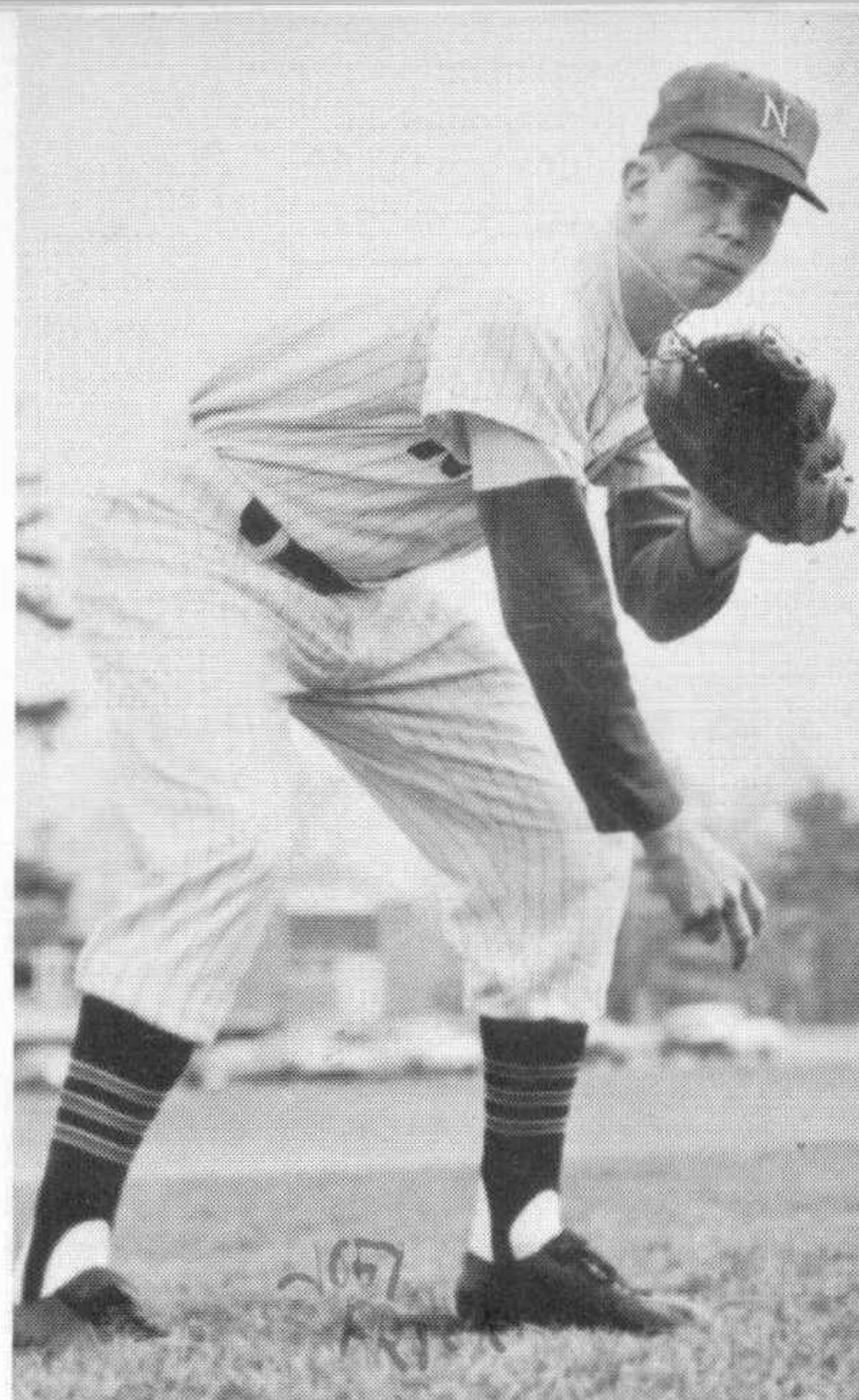




Billy  
"moose"  
Peters



Mike  
Carr



1947  
ART

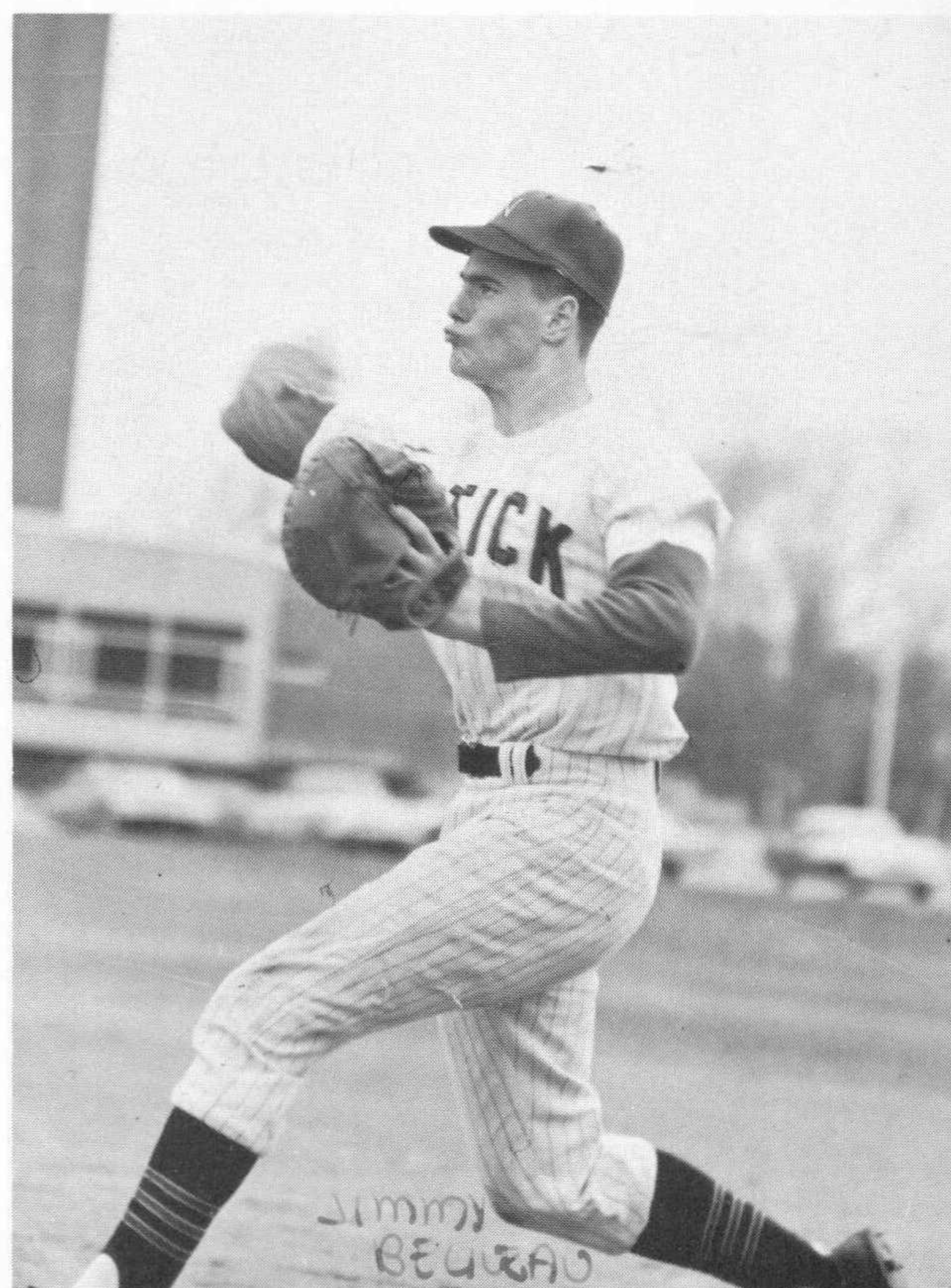


Steve Sarnick  
NATICK

Bob Budnick

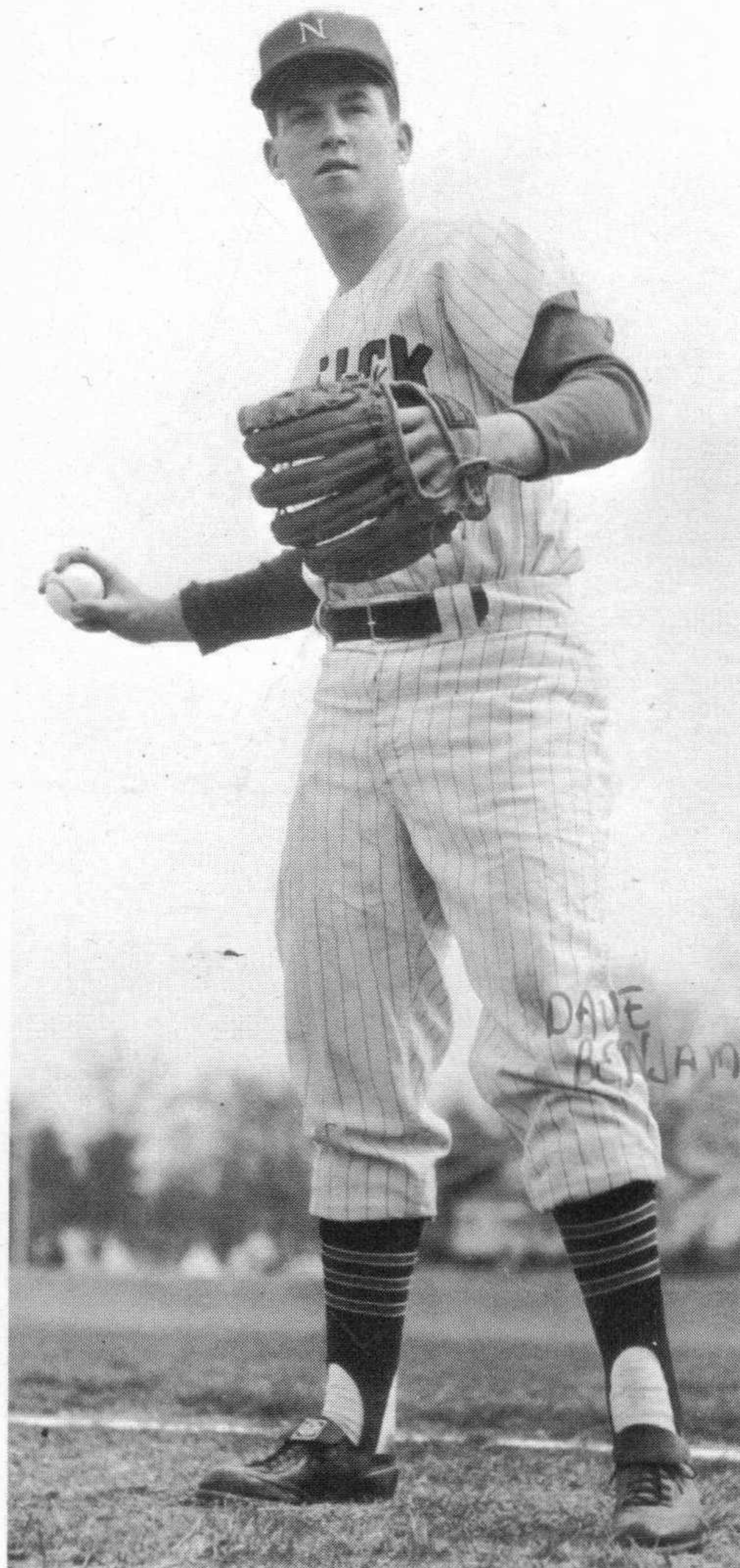


PAUL PETERS



Jimmy  
Beauchamp





DAVE  
BENJAMIN

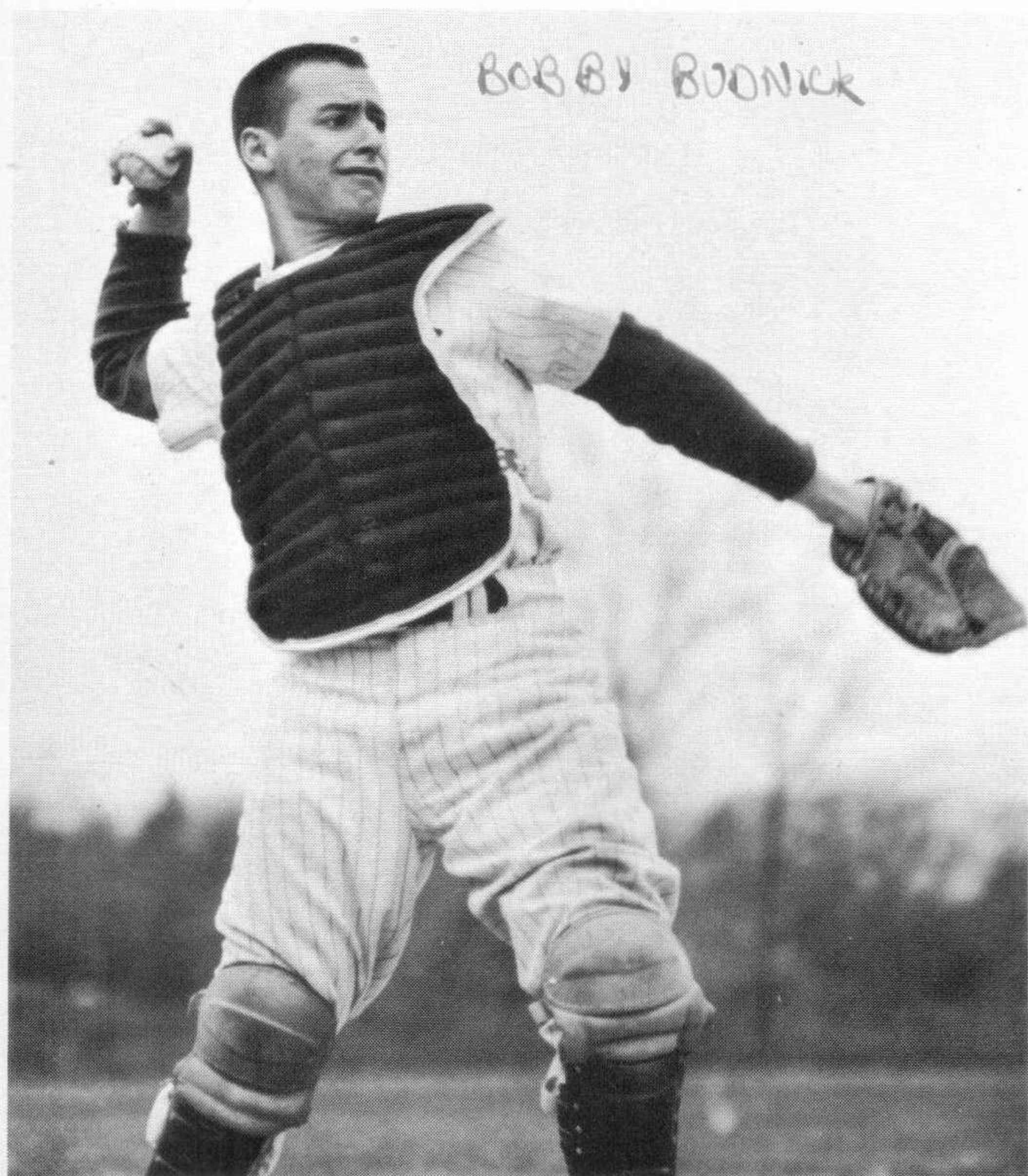


Steve  
Sand

Joey Pryor



Joey  
McManis



BOBBY BOONICK



Billy  
PETTINGILL



# GOLF



Front row: J. Sidelis, J. Warren, Mr. Vaughan. Back row: S. Phillips, R. McGillvary, R. Long, R. Omerso, R. Sharon, M. Benes.

The Natick High Golf Team, lead by John Warren and coached by Mr. Walter Vaughan of the Cole School, had a very good season. Since only one member of the team was a senior, next year promises to be an outstanding one for the team. Returning will be Bobby Powell, Jim Coffey, John Sidelis, Bob McGillvary, and Rick Omerso.



# OUTDOOR TRACK



Front row: Coach R. Whelan, D. Bartlett, R. Crisafulli, D. O'Leary, J. Robinson, R. Cudmore, P. Laure, W. Petrie, R. Chervincky, D. Warren, G. Batten, S. Gallant, R. Cunningham, A. Stuart, R. Peoples, R. Flinchbough, E. Solomon, Coach E. Bransfield. Second row: D. Berman, M. Onorato, R. Parris, P. Keany, F. Fede, J. Warren, G. Batten, S. Gallant, R. Cunningham, A. Stuart, R. Rourke, D. Yazbek. Third row: D. Graham, B. Peoples, R. Nation,

J. Craig, G. Gunner, R. McGovern, R. Tiberie, W. Hadden, R. Penswick, D. Archibald, M. Kriger, R. Hennigar, W. Smith, M. Durkin, M. Sincock, W. O'Brien, L. Smith, P. Robinson, R. Mosteki, D. Moore. Fourth row: F. Ross, D. Horka, W. Traber, T. Trainor, R. Wright, P. Grupposso, D. Brien, R. Boudreau, O. Bross, R. Wright, R. Baker, P. Stevenson, W. Lamount, D. Merson.



# WRESTLING



Front row: T. Deninio, M. Raider, J. Robicheau, J. Fontecchio, T. Grady, R. Condron, P. Mandels, G. Bowles, A. Bigelow. Back row: M. Feeley, D. Nada, W. Peterson, R. Zullo, L. Smith, C. Rovenelli, D. Ward, I. Slavid, A. Dye, J. Dada, E. Stone, R. Hass, Mr. Genova.



# GIRLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



Front row: E. Fishman, J. Dunbar, C. Sibly, D. Herman.  
Back row: Miss Tilson, T. Malon, N. Tullock, N. Hayes.



# GIRLS' FIELD HOCKEY



Front row: N. Sorensen, N. Nettleton, D. Flynn, R. Savilonsi, N. Grover. Second row: Miss Tillson, M. Abrams, J. Richardson, D. Chiacchis, D. Hewson, P. Klein, S. Townsend.

# GIRLS' JV FIELD HOCKEY



Front row: B. Stuart, M. Keezer, J. Arthur, J. Hasgill, S. Nolan. Second row: Miss Tillson, C. Wharton, G. Rourke, F. Kenneally, B. Rundgren, P. Murphy, L. Copplestone, D. Sinclair, M. Mercer, P. Doucette.



# BASKETBALL



Front row: D. Chiaccia, N. Tullock, N. Gregg, R. Savilonis, J. Nahlor, P. Sallinger. Second row: K. Robbins, E. Bransfield, K. Horton, N. Nettleton, A. Polhemus, A. Seerey, Miss Vasile.

## GIRLS' JV BASKETBALL



Front row: M. Murphy, M. Doucette, B. Rundgren, J. Ignacio, J. O'Neil, G. Rourke, M. Littlefield. Second row: K. Robbins, A. Bransfield, D. Wright, J. Washington, M. Mercier, A. Seavy, Miss Vasile.



# SOFTBALL



EWEN BRANDFIELD



LINDA JOAQUE



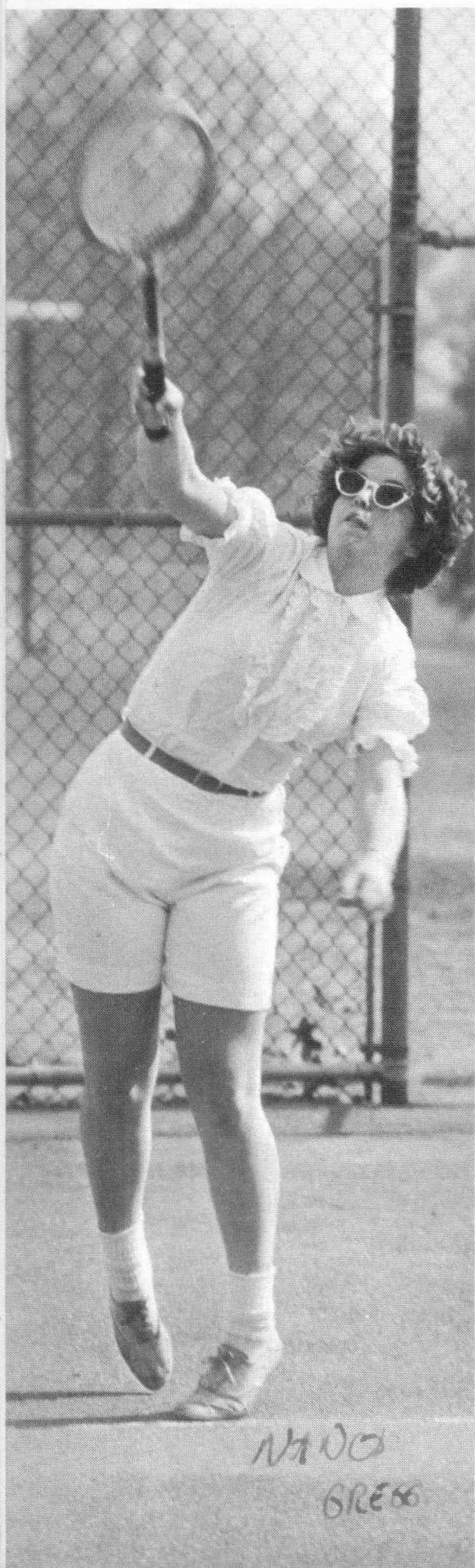
LINDA WALKER



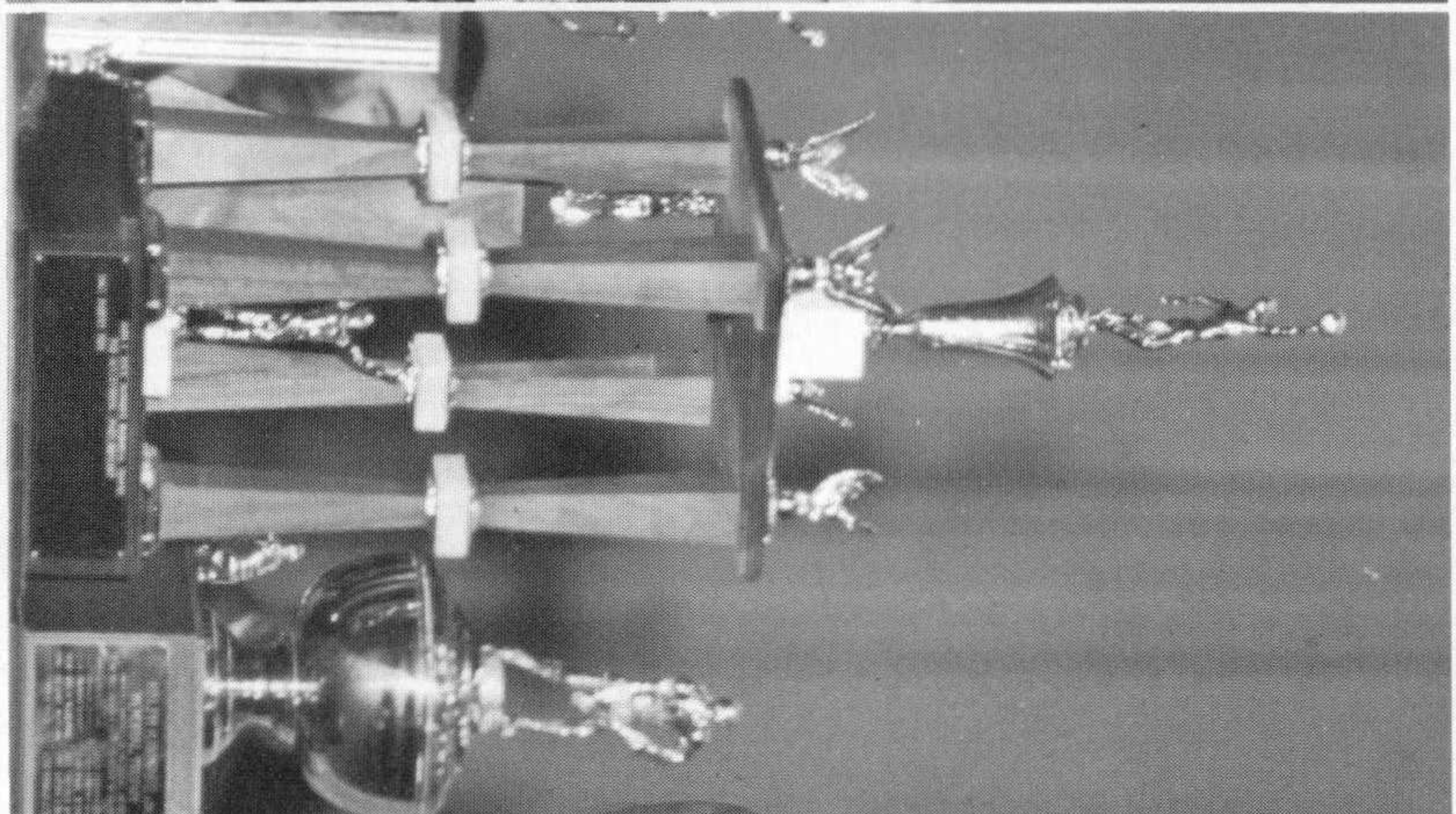
DEDE O'DONNELL



# TENNIS







# AWARDS







BEST ALL AROUND ATHLETE  
JOE PRYOR



# FOOTBALL AWARDS



F. Fitzgerald, S. Gallant, K. Pease, J. Hughes.

# TRACK AWARDS



R. Cunningham, R. Cote, J. Craig.



# WINTER SPORTS AWARDS



R. Cunningham, R. Cote, J. Craig, S. Gallant, K. Pease, F. Fitzgerald, J. Hughes.





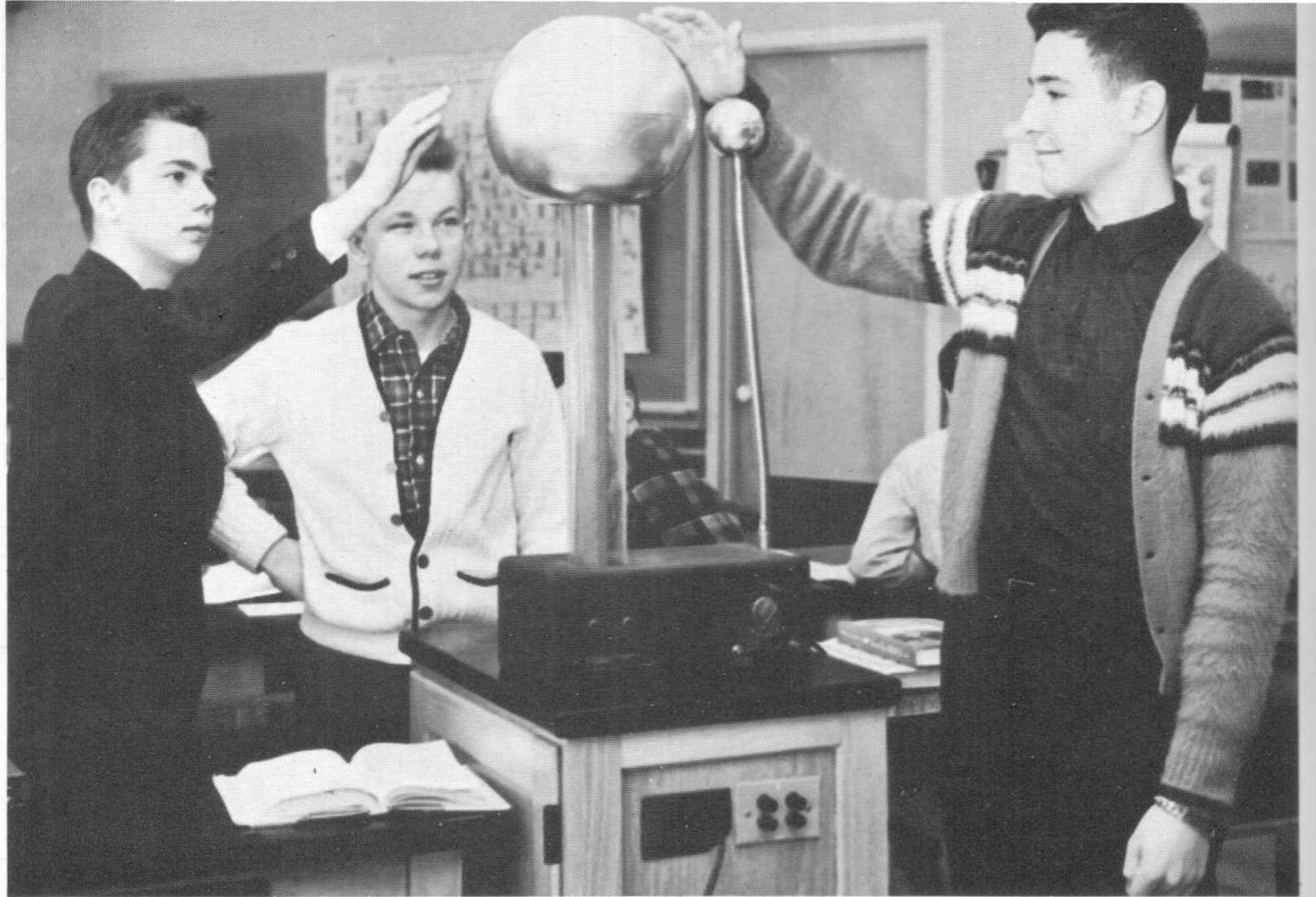
# SPRING SPORTS



J. Hughes, J. Robinson, Mr. Young, P. Peters, Mr. Grupposso, C. Welch, D. Crisafulli.







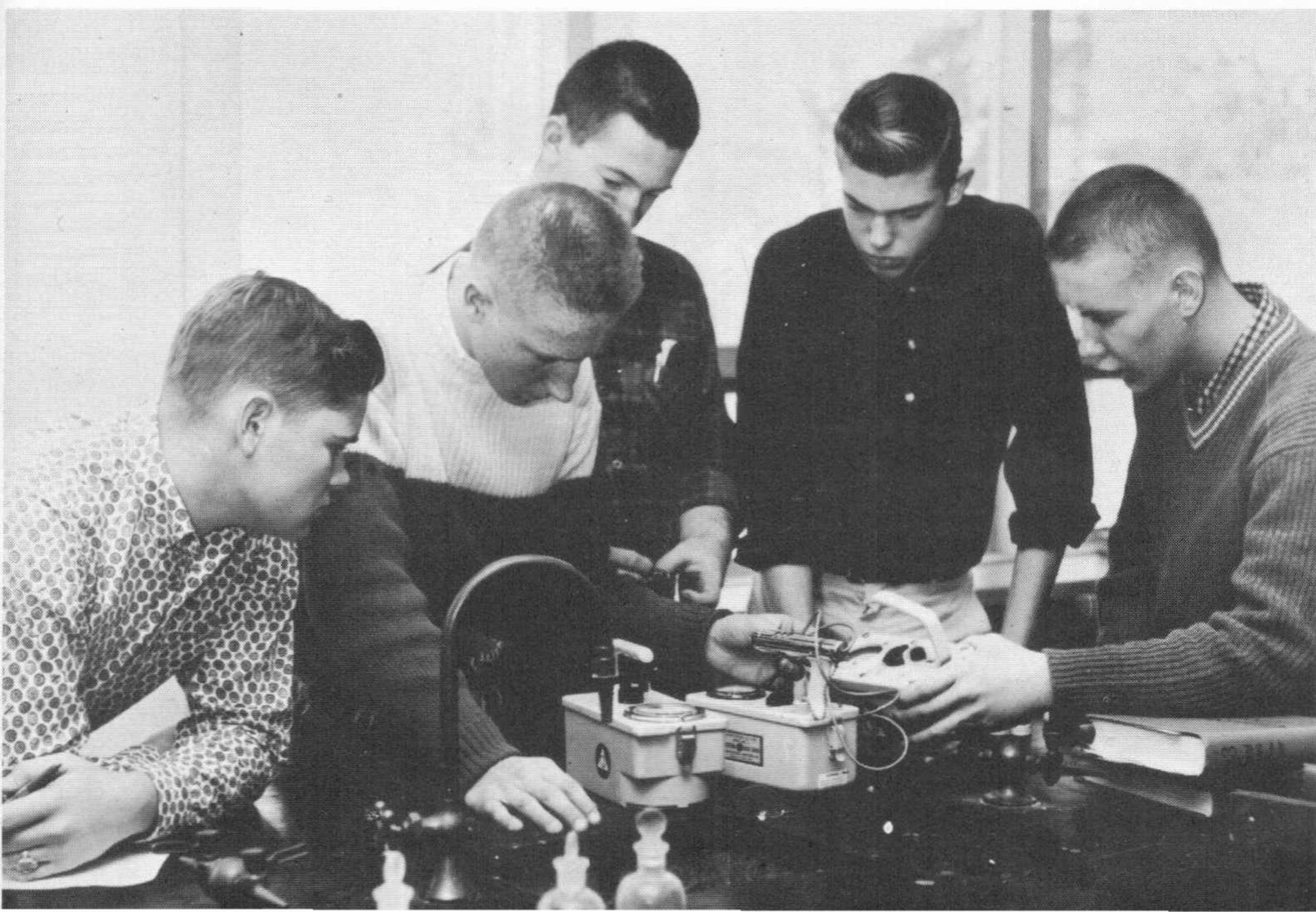
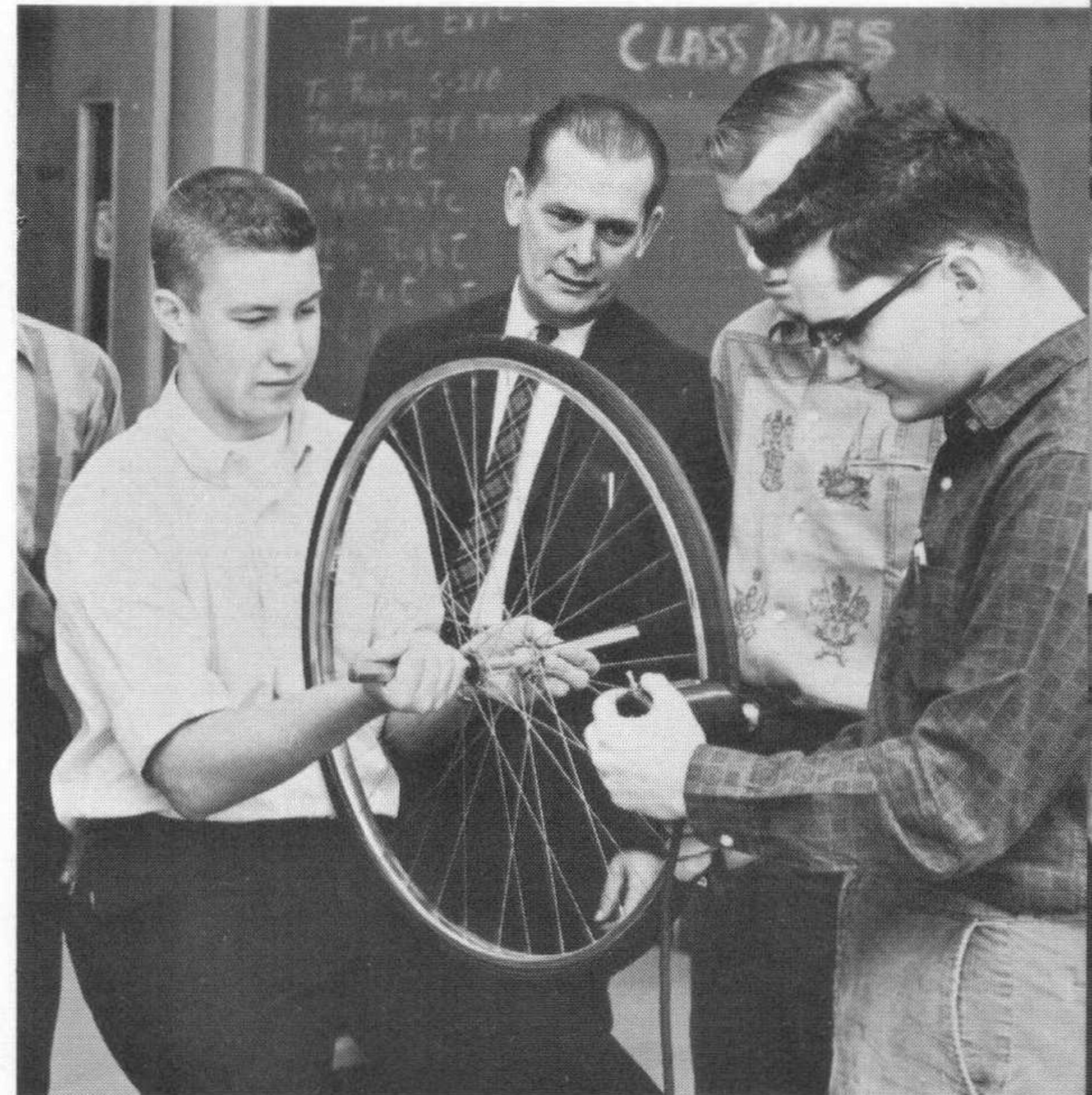
# ***FUTURE***







# SCIENTISTS





# BUSINESS AWARDS



MARCO ADELMAN





# INDUSTRIAL ARTS AWARDS







## INDUSTRIAL ARTS FAIR



The annual Industrial Arts Fair was held in the gymnasium on May 21 and May 22. There were varied exhibits in the fields of Art, Arts and Crafts, Business subjects, Power Mechanics, Technical Drawing, Integrated Physics, Woodworking, Homemaking and a style show. Music was provided by the Natick High Dance Band under the direction of Mr. Joseph LoPresti. Members of the Future Nurses' Club were present as well as pupils of the Industrial Arts classes in the two junior high schools.

All participants are to be congratulated on their exhibits.



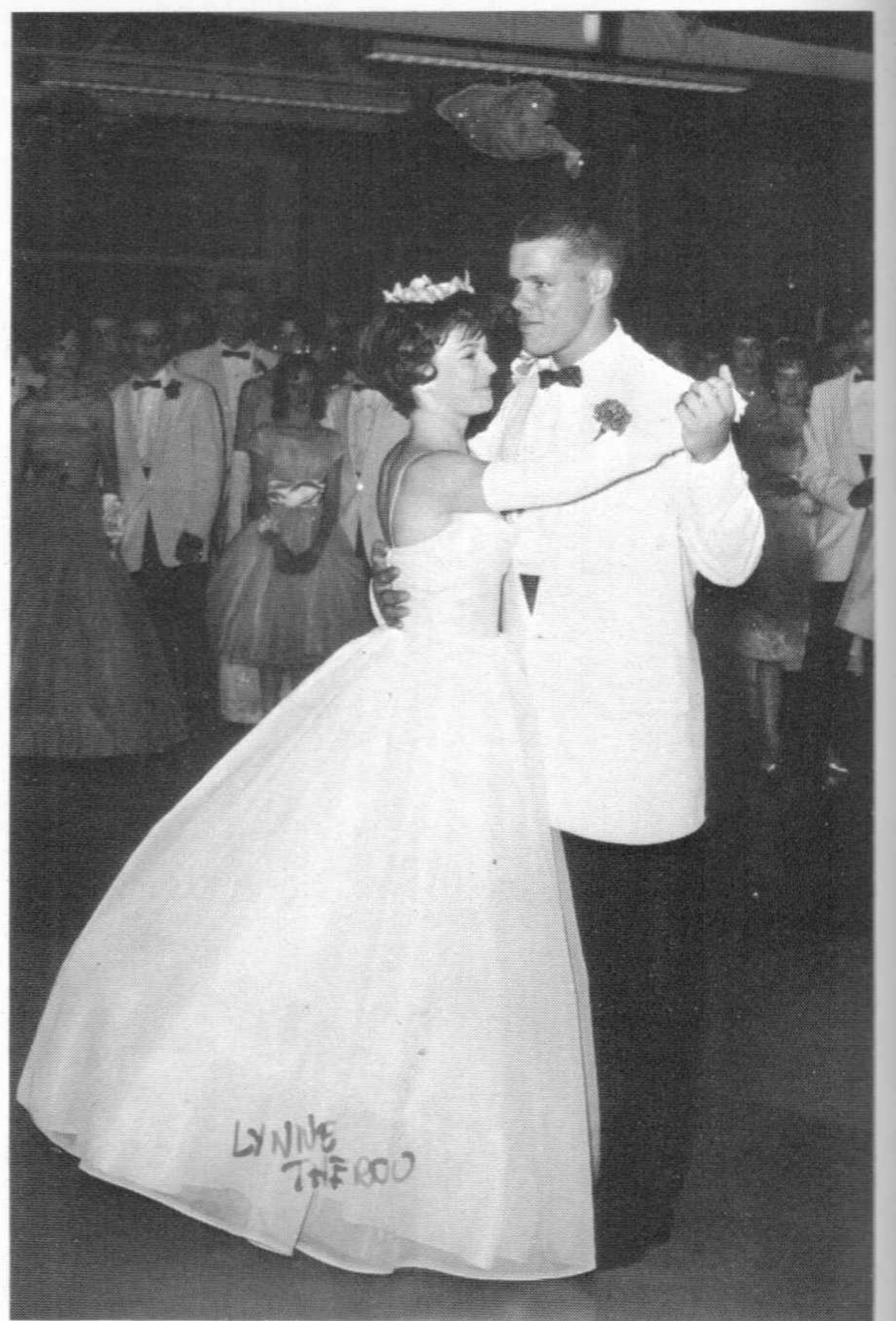
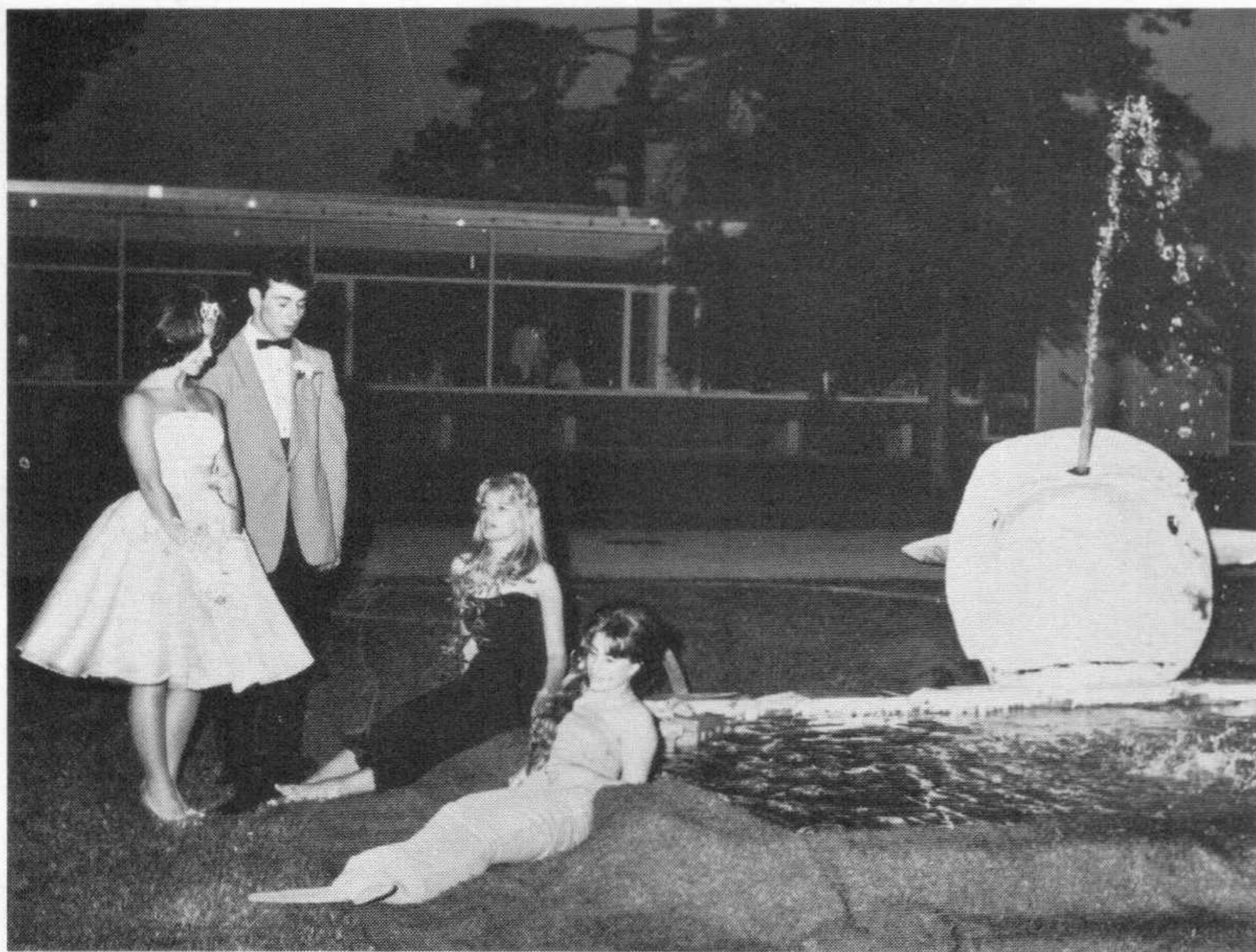


## CLASS HISTORY

The history of the Class of 1963 began in September of 1960, when we were re-united after a year at different junior schools. Who could foresee in that group of fledgling sophomores such diverse talents? American football player, over ten other All-Americans, and a soloist with the school choir. Since then, we have been realizing our potential. Starting on the varsity football team, we were the only team that, as seniors, would win us a league championship.

As a class, we were adjusting quickly to high school life; in very short months, we had met and conquered the eighteen-minute lunch, mid-year exams, jammed lockers, one-way traffic, and the two-minute gym shower. One of our classmates claims the world record for this, showering and dressing in one minute, fourteen and three-tenths seconds.



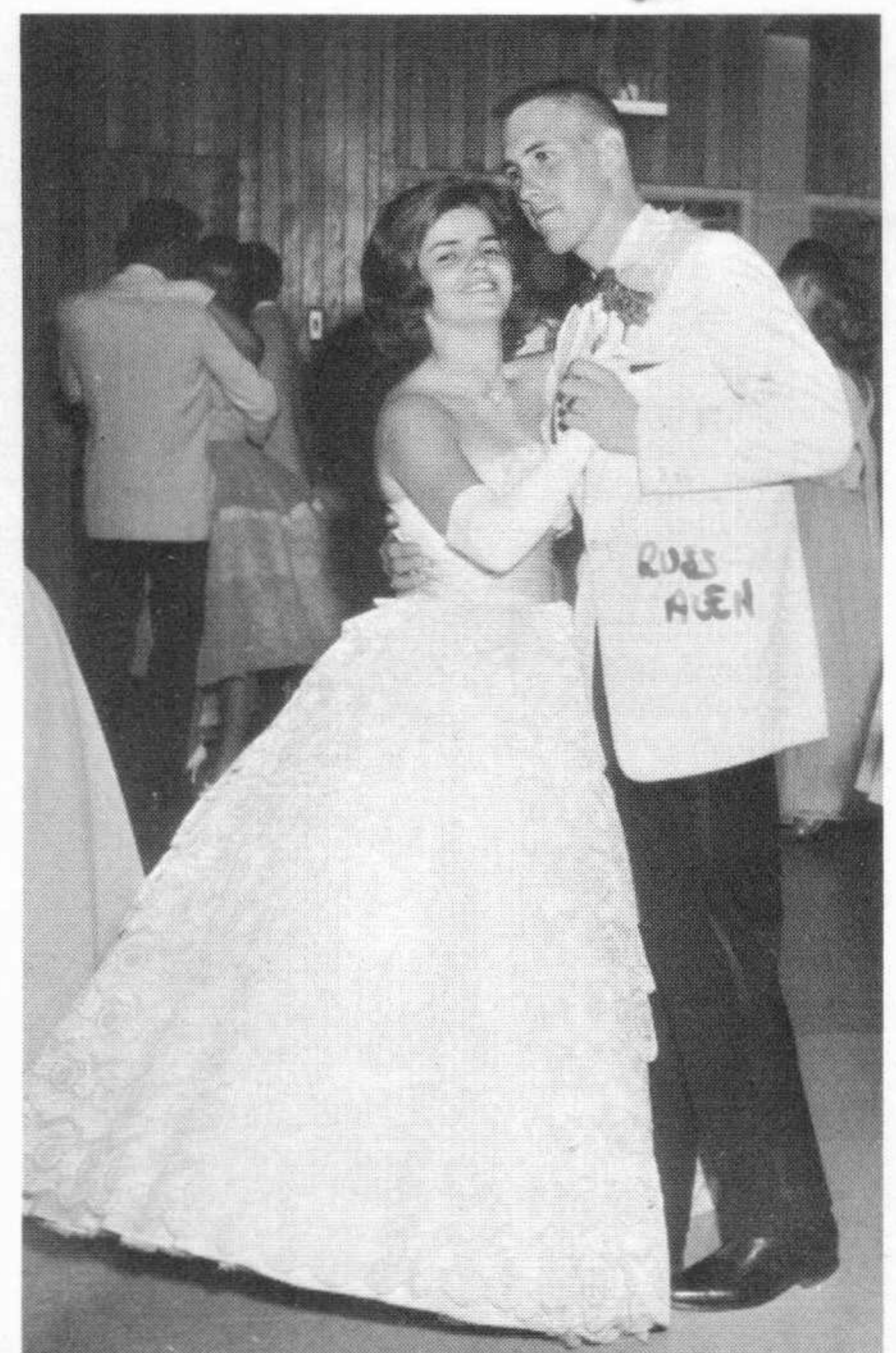


## JUNIOR PROM





# SENIOR RECEPTION







CHRIS LANGLOIS

MICHELE FELDMAN

BARB MCEVOY



MICHELE + JUSTIN



CAROL O'REGAN

LINDA FANEY



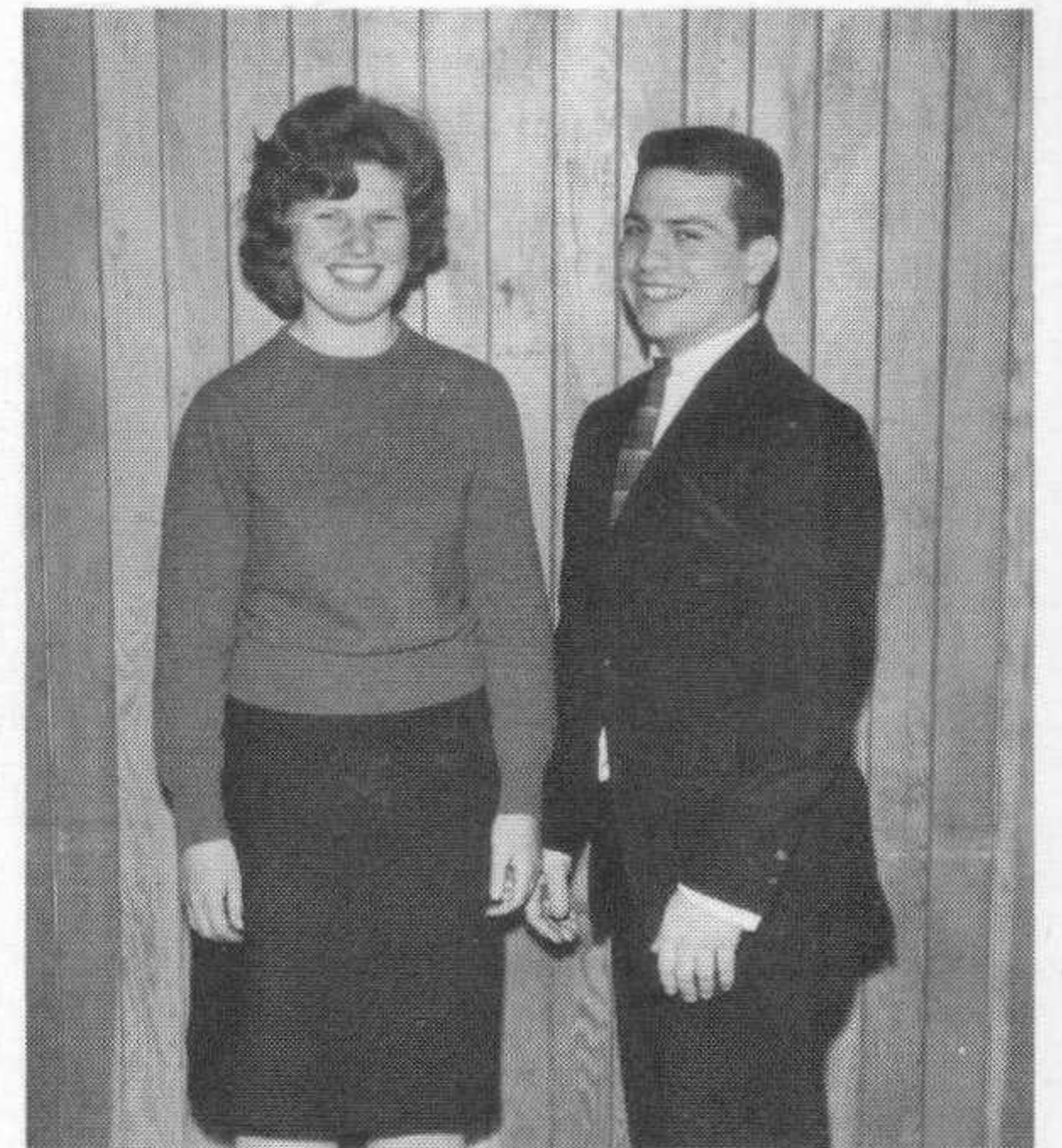
# SENIOR SUPERLATIVES



ALBERT STONER  
CLASS CLOWN



BEST MUSICIAN



BARRIE MARTIN FRANK CHAPMAN  
NICEST SMILE



JOE GHILANI KEN PEASE  
BIGGEST FLIRT



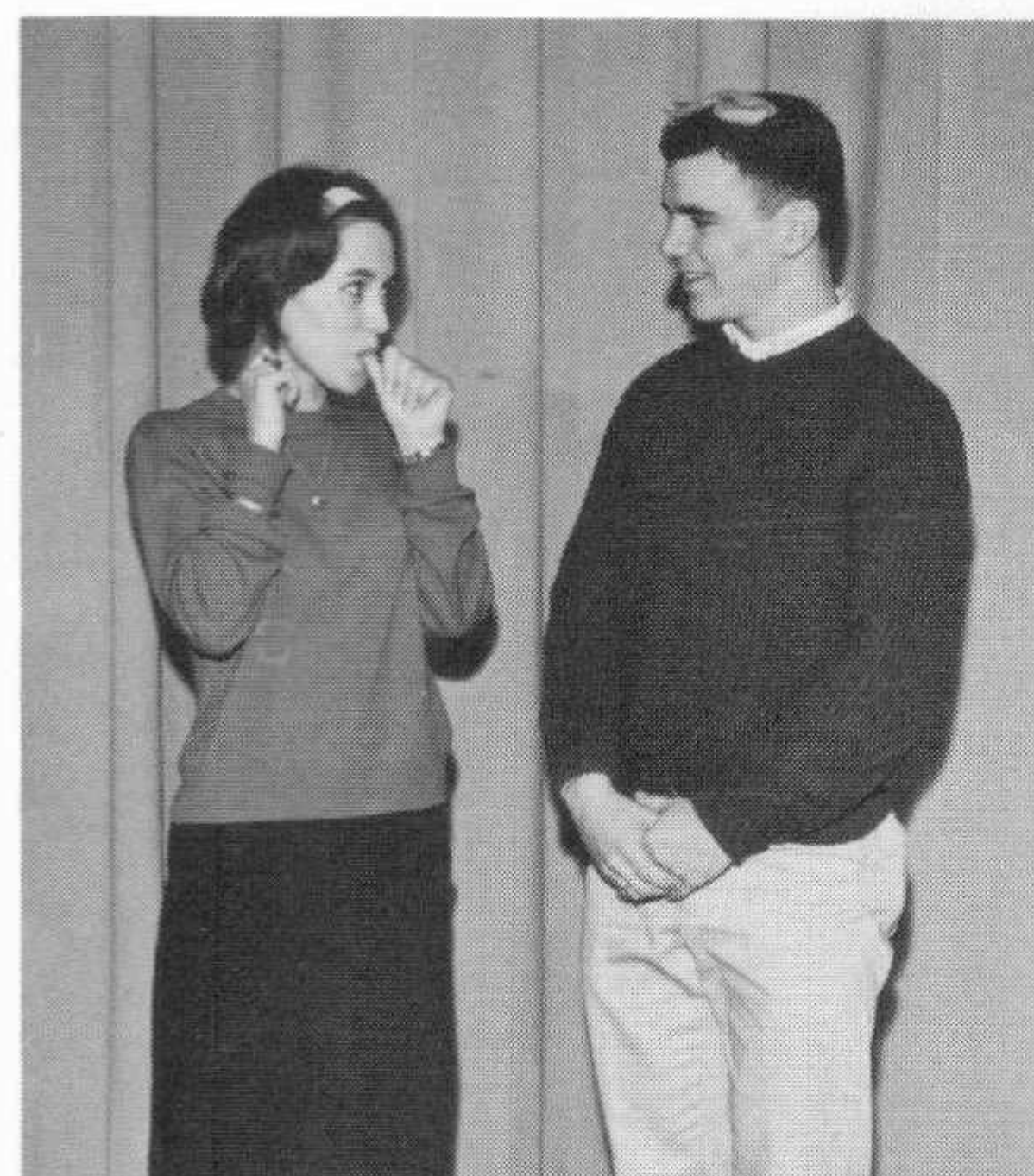
SUE ADLER DAVE BUCHANAN  
FRIENDLIEST



DONNA BRETTE FRANK FERGUSON  
MOST VERSATILE



DONNY BARTLETT KATHY DONLON  
PRETTIEST EYES



JAN BORGER DONNY BARTLETT  
CUTTEST



ANNE COLLINS JUSTIN HUGHES  
PRETTIEST





DONNA BIACETTI KEN JUE  
MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED



ANDY KLARIG JOHN ROBINSON  
BEST DANCER



MOST INTELLIGENT



JOE PRIOR  
SHORTEST & TALLEST



CLASS ARTIST



MICHELE + JUSTIN  
BEST DRESSER



BOB TULLOCH  
MOST FUN

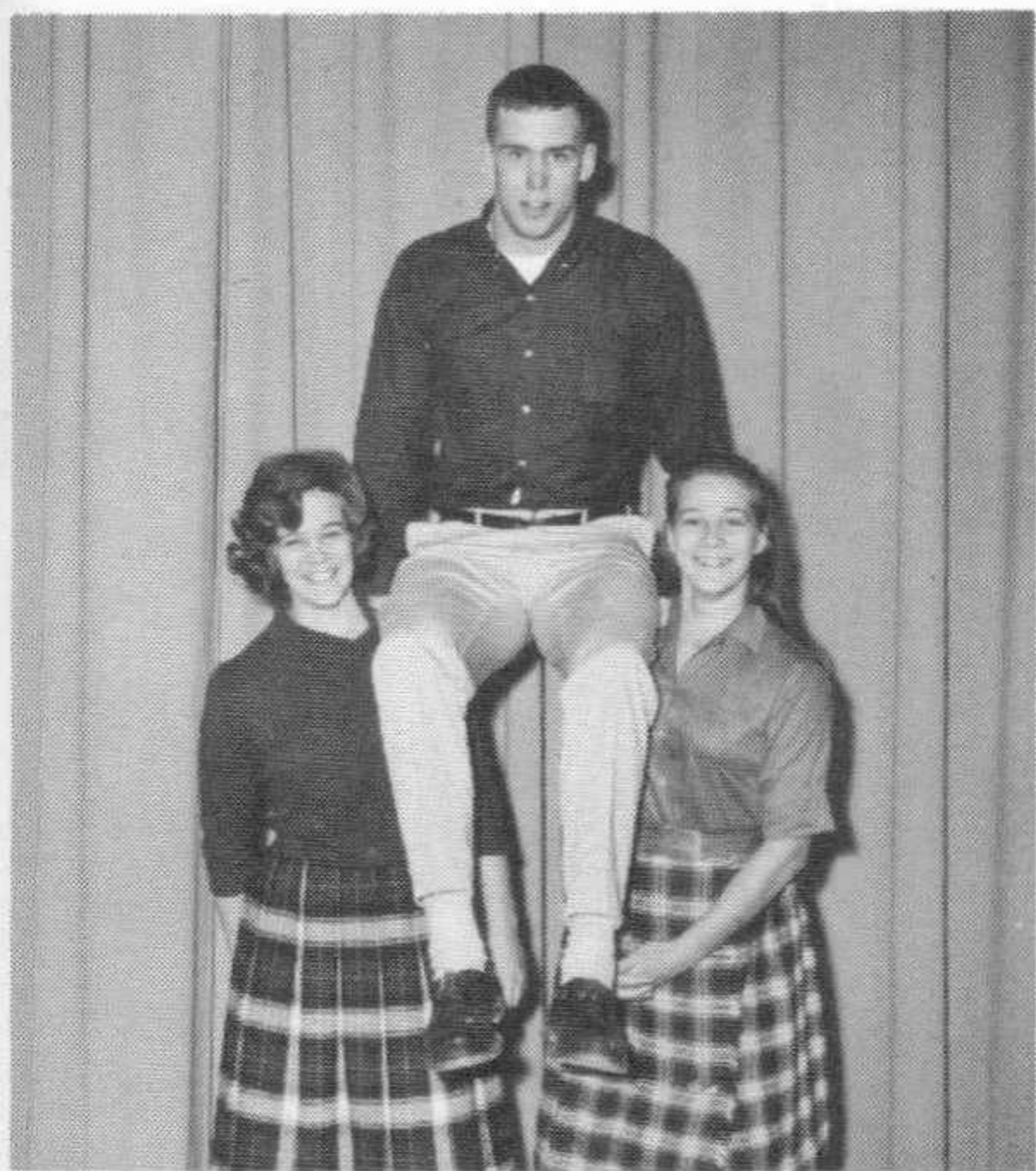


BESSIE BOSWELL PAUL CHURCH  
MOST SINCERE



BARBARA WELLS DAVE BOSTON  
MOST COLLEGIATE

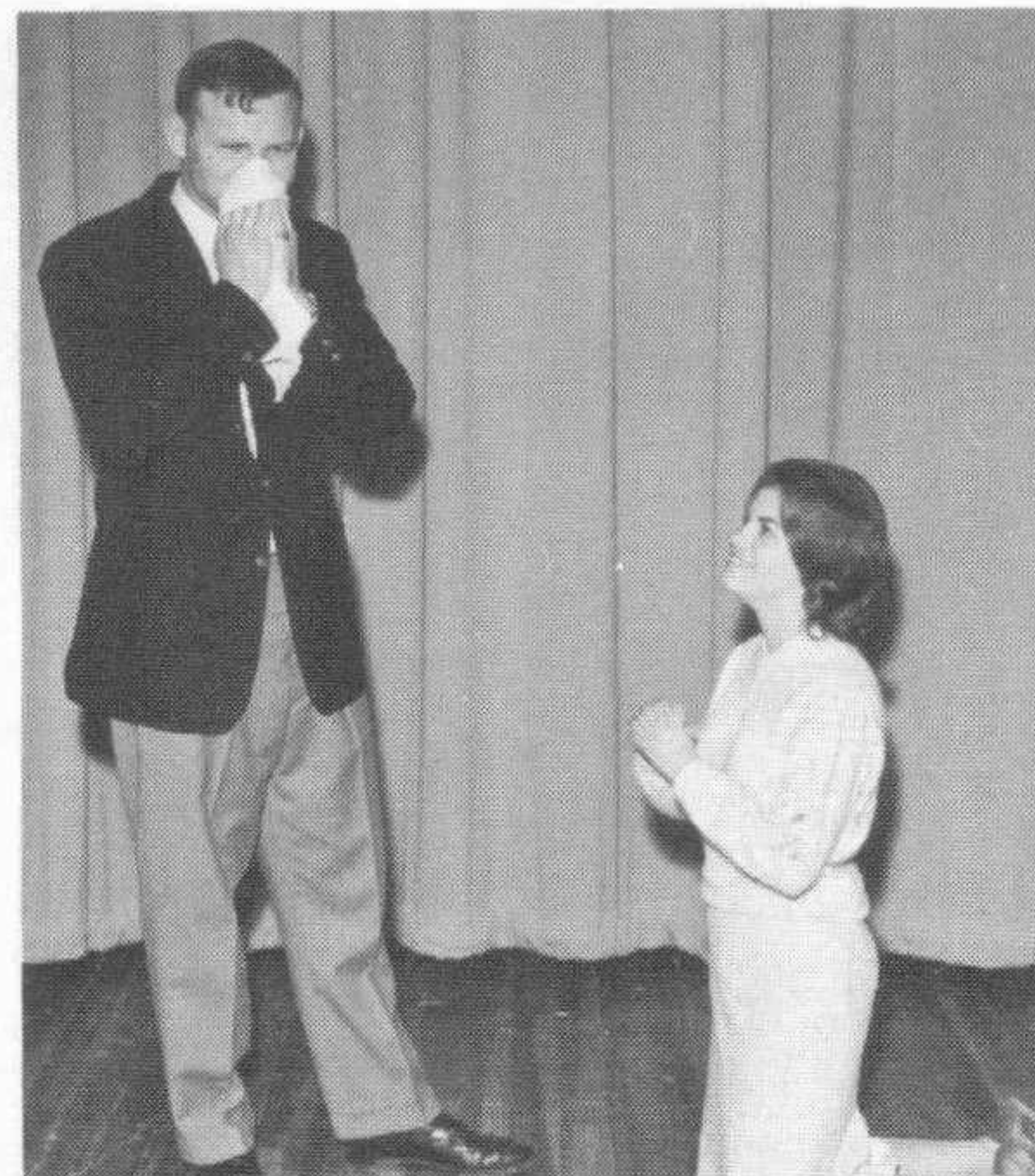




JOEY + DUNBAR TWINS  
BEST ATHLETES



WITTIEST



ANDY GOODSPED JANE POTOM  
BEST ACTOR & ACTRESS



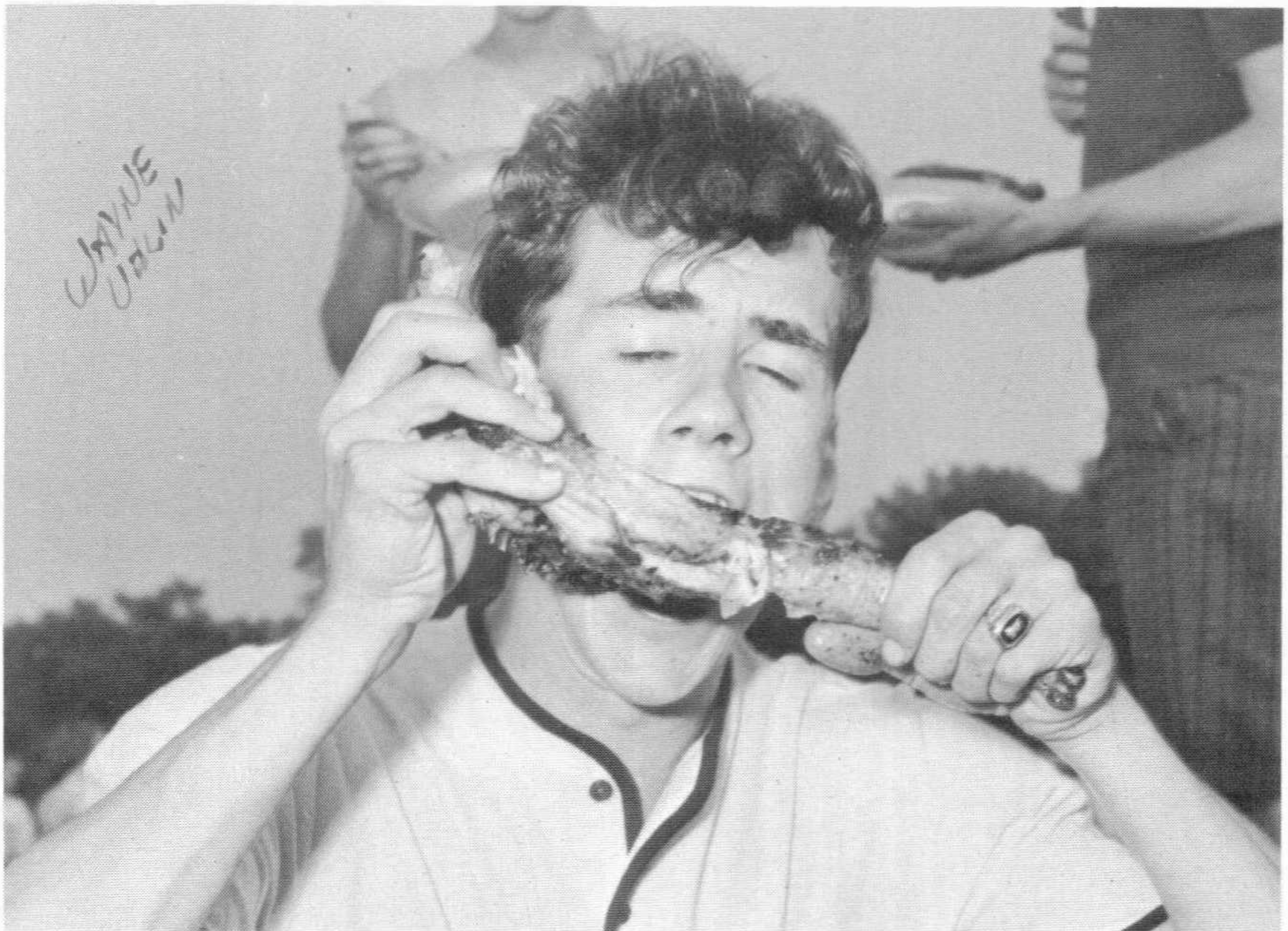
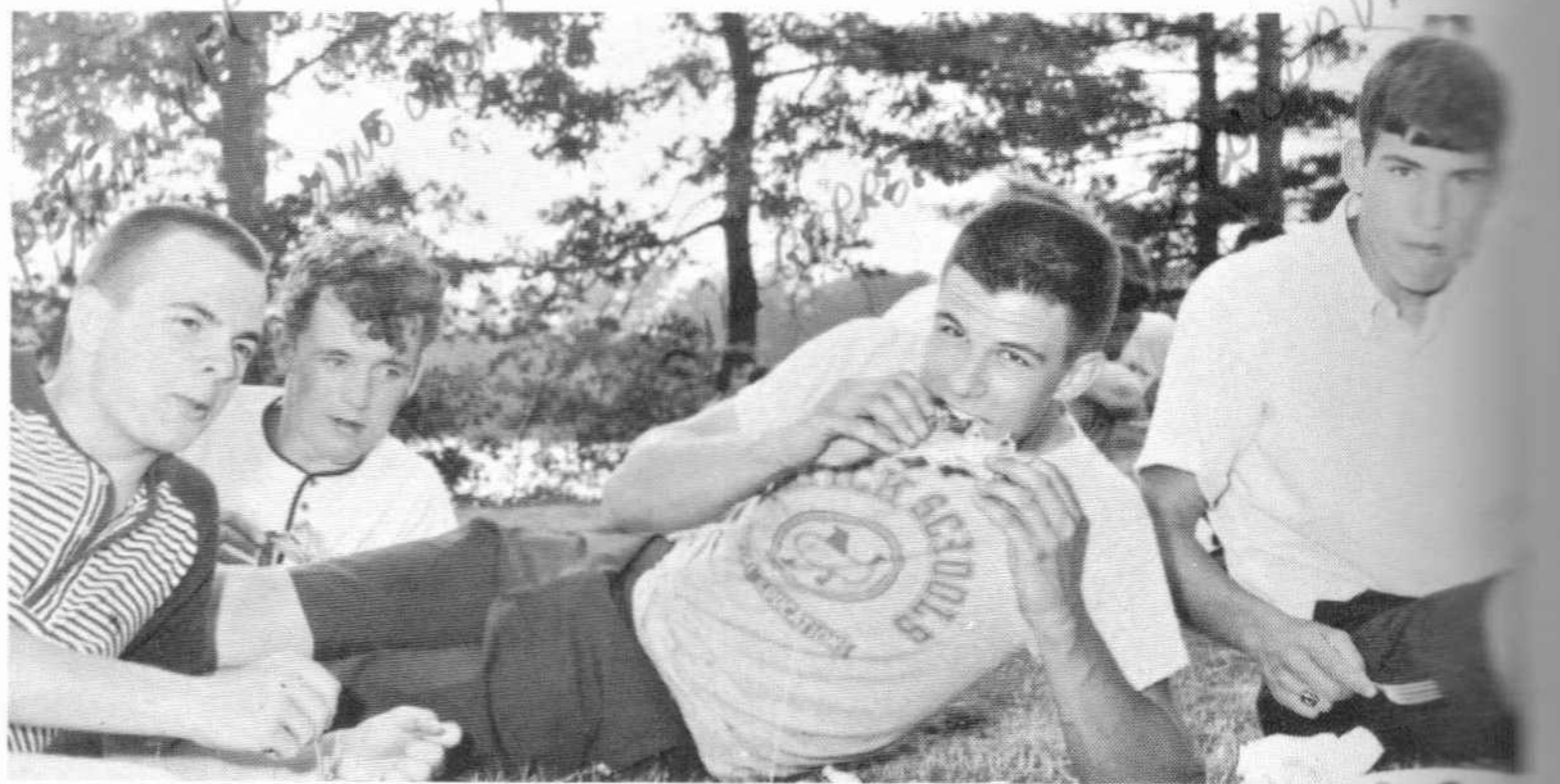
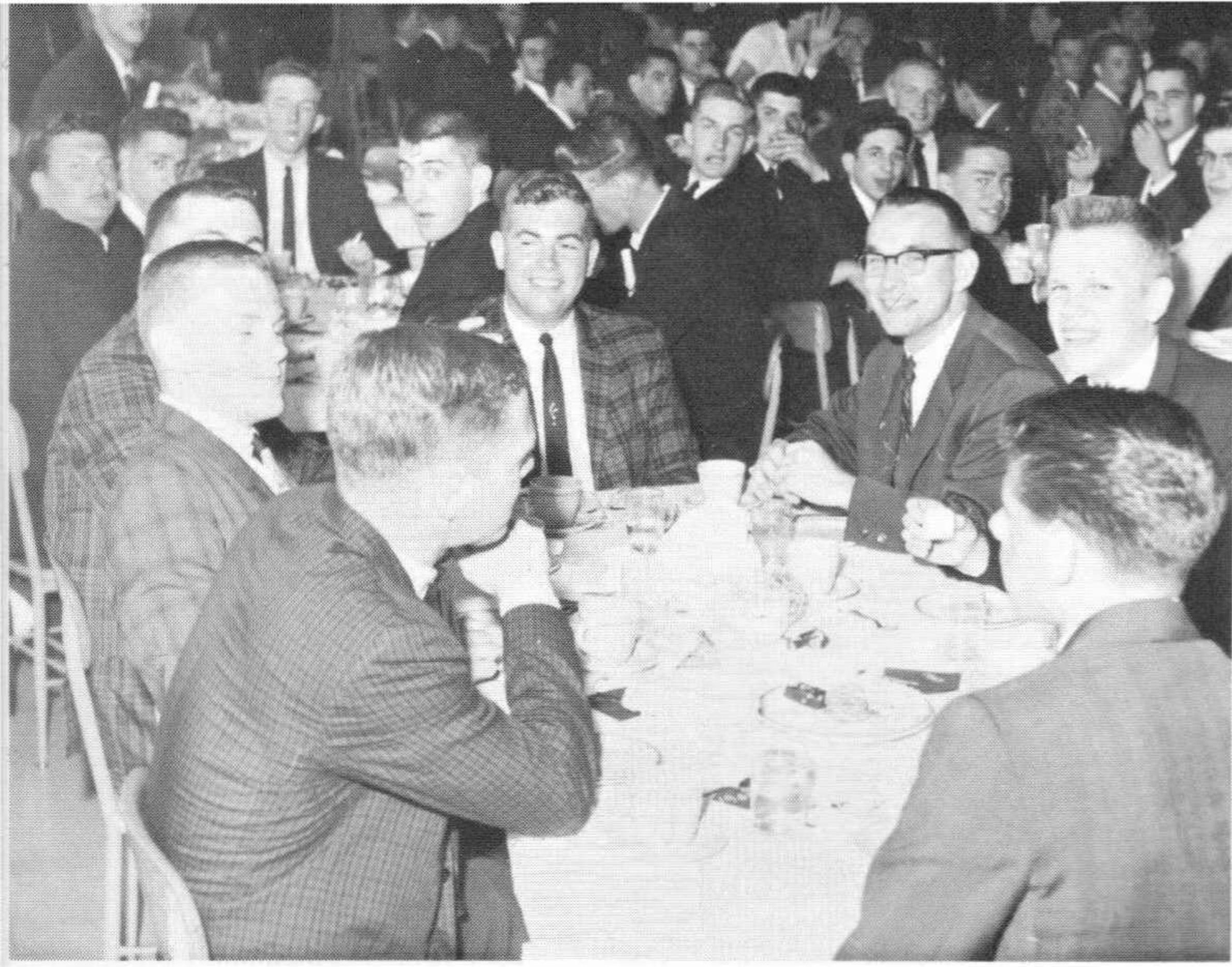
CADY JONES PETER KENNEDY  
BIGGEST APPETITE



MICHELE + KENNEDY  
MOST POPULAR



# CLASS PICNIC



# CLASS BANQUET





# CLASS DAY

Parents, Teachers, and Friends.

As President of the Class of 1963, I consider it both an honor and a privilege to welcome you to our Class Day Exercises this morning.

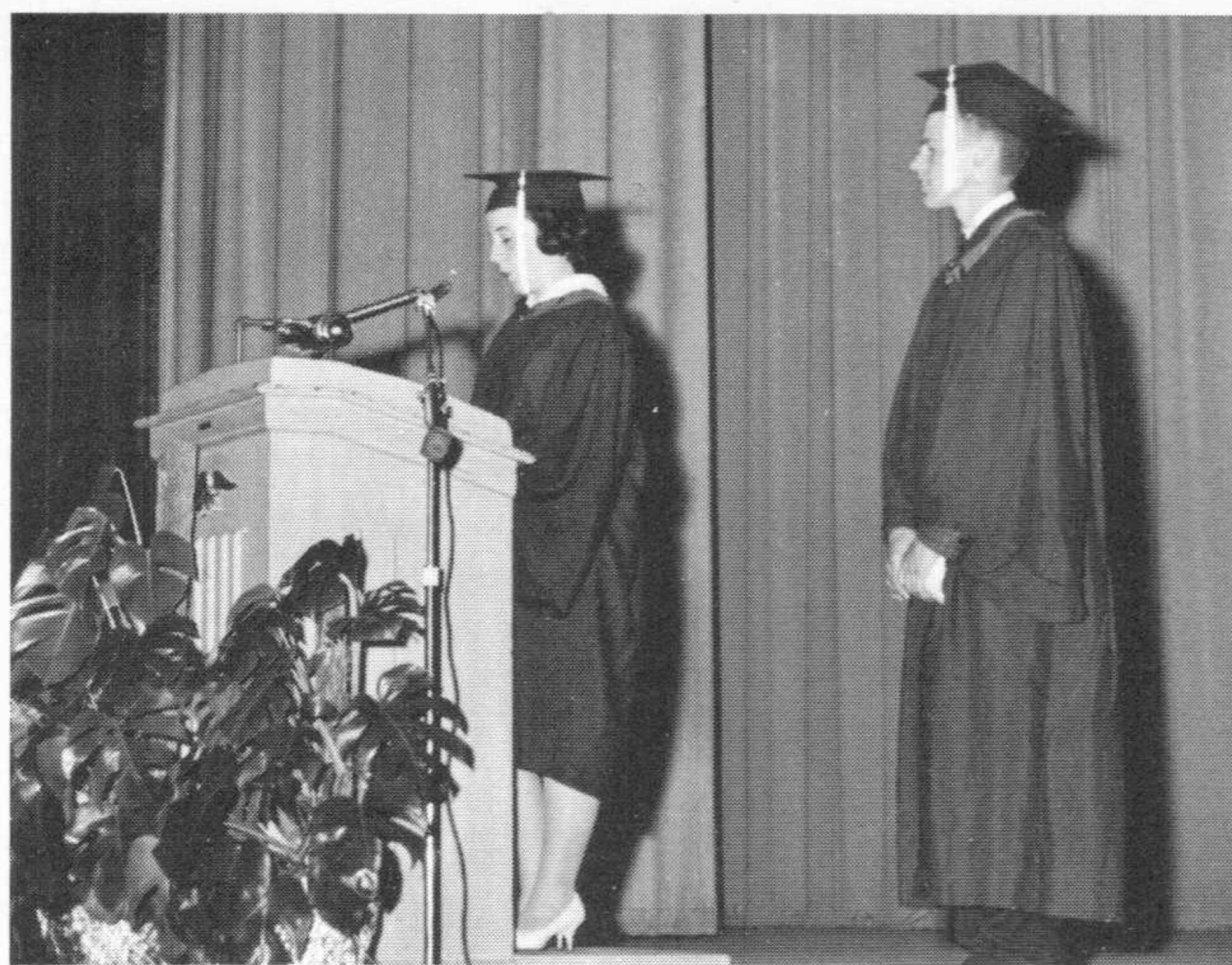
Although this is an important event in our lives, it is merely a preamble to a long and arduous journey which we all must take. Each student has his own destination to reach. Thanks to the invaluable efforts of our capable teachers, not to mention our parents, we have been given encouragement and faith in ourselves for the future. Through hard endeavor and the knowledge that others have confidence in us, we shall strive to our utmost to make you proud of the Class of 1963.

Kenny Jue





# CLASS



# WILL

In accordance with the traditions of Class Day at Natick High School, we, the graduating Class of 1963, being of 321 sound minds and bodies do hereby present this, our first, last, and only Will and Testament. We hope that the following articles will serve as remembrances of us and that you, our esteemed teachers and tolerant underclassmen, will accept our bequests in the spirit of fun with which they are given.

To Mr. Hennigar, we leave a year of almost perfect behaviour as an example for all succeeding classes to emulate.

To Mr. McManus, we leave our fondest wishes for continued success as Vice-Principal.

To Miss Dalton, we leave a life-time supply of black mourning bands for the solemn observance of all future Ideas of March.

To Mr. Collins, we leave our patented "Gozinta" process which will some day rank with Hiron's Formula and the Pythagorean Theorem.

To Mr. Wendell Bennett, we leave a copy of "John Ciardi" so that he may further appreciate his ripple tank.

To Miss Shannon, Miss Poulin, and Mr. Harrington, we leave our sincere thanks for helping us to make our yearbook the most inspiring one ever published.

To Miss Ciannavei and Mr. Brandfield, our class advisors, we simply say thank you, for no words can express our deep appreciation for the superb job they have done in managing our class affairs for the past three years.

To Mr. Dan Bennett, we leave our Cockney accents in the hope he will put them to good use in his Public Speaking classes.

To Mr. Plausse, we leave a home-delivered Boston Globe so that he won't have to wander around the Lower Academic building looking for a newspaper.

To Mr. Garnett, the director of our record-breaking senior play, *Pygmalion*, we leave our heartfelt thanks for many long hours of hard work that he put in so that our production would be worthy of a full-page writeup in the Boston Traveler.

To the Juniors, we leave the task of measuring up to very high scholastic, athletic, and creative standards.

To the Sophomores, we leave the week of final exams, if they thought the mid-years were bad.

To all underclassmen, we leave the five extra days of school that, due to circumstances beyond our control, they did not miss.

To the faculty, we leave the Juniors and Sophomores with the hope that they may do as good a job with these students as they have done with us.

In addition to the above-designated articles, certain departing seniors wish to make the following personal bequests:

We, Deanne Flynn and Rosemary Savinonis, leave our athletic ability to our cousins, who can't do anything.

I, James "Pepper" Gomes, leave my name to any Indian will enough to keep it.

I, Lorna Gould, leave my bottle of sunlight to Barbara Cook, if she desires to use it.

I, Michael Franciose, leave my regular detention hall seat to my cousin.

I, Penny Sallinger, leave to Ellen Bransfield at least three extra inches to "Heighteen" her chances in basketball.

I, Dick Crisafulli, leave to Doug Brien my inability to keep secrets from Mr. Whelan, secrets such as missed track workouts and numerous dates.

We, Homeroom A116, leave an autographed picture of Joe Calabro to Mr. Bennett.

We, the senior members of the sports teams, leave Mr. Carey with one half the equipment he should have.

I, Cinci Perlman, leave French — forever.

I, David Josselyn, leave the shine of my heather-blue motorcycle to Dave Newcomb.

We, the members of the A-period International Relations Class, leave Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northern half of Sakhalin Islands.

I, Merle Rickles, leave to whoever wants it, my wrap-around skirt that doesn't wrap.

I, Ted Laradis, leave a book of gestures to Mr. Thibault.

We, Marcia Garry and Beverly Bitzer, leave our lunch period and jammed lockers to anyone who can get away with it for as long as we did.

I, Paul Peters, leave a bill for a broken window and thirty stitches to the school.



We, the members of the E-period International Relations class, leave to Mr. McNally ten per cent of all royalties collected on our soon-to-be published book, *Five Hundred Ways to Purge a Bothersome Fly*, or, *Mr. McNally Strikes Back*.

I, Meg Cuniff, leave to any new Safety Patrol Commissioner who can control it, the upper floor of the Math-Science Building.

I, Dave Hallett, leave my shir-tail to anyone who can keep it tucked in.

I, Paul Marsh, leave my fade-away jump shot to Dave MacGregor.

I, Adrea Klarik, leave my bottle of Lady Clairol to the Campisi girls.

We, the members of Brownies International, leave our fudge pan and fudge factor, which is the length of your slide rule divided by the number of the page you're on, to the Juniors, who will need them to live up to our brown standards.

I, Martha Webb, leave my picture-taking ability to the producers of Candid Camera.

I, Kenny Jue, leave to the cafeteria cooks the original recipe for American Chop Suey.

I, Bob Noel, leave my car to anyone who wants to go to New Hampshire and get it.

We, the members of the Advanced Biology class, leave to Mr. Filledes an unlimited supply of rats and a scoreboard.

I, Nancy Slauta, leave my Monopoly board to Peggy Hardy.

I, Linda Bryer, leave my title, "the shortest girl in the class", to any girl who thinks she can measure up to it.

I, Don Bartlett, would like to leave the assembly in the usual manner — stand, salute.

I, Donna Biagetti, leave to Mr. Sticklor, an electronic computer with a thousand hands to take my place as his private secretary.

We, Janice Borger, Susan Ambler, Michele Feldman, and Ann Collins leave Mr. Mannix a tie-rack for his unlimited supply of homemade ties, and to his mother we leave enough material and thread to supply him with ties for the coming year.

I, Thomas Myers, leave to any member of the class of '64 my 47.8 in. parking space outside the cafeteria.

We, Ruth Losco and Sherrill Allen, leave to any brave student of the Class of '64 our unauthorized D period study.

I, George Batten leave my P.J.M. sandwiches to Ted Miller.

We, the wonderful cast of *Pygmalion*, leave our Oscars and Emmys to the Juniors, who will probably never win any of their own.

I, Clara Rodriguez, leave my accent to Miss Perez to give to any deserving first-year Spanish student.

I, Dave Levine, leave my linguistic ability to any underclassman who can meet the qualifications of having already flunked at least two years of language.

I, Joan McConnon, leave to my younger sister Marianne, who will be a sophomore thirteen years from now, my three-year pass

which excused me from taking Gym.

I, Barbara Weller, leave in my Thunderbird.

I, Bob Lefter, leave my nickname "Mr. Machin" to anyone with the same outstanding profile.

I, Barbara Witten, leave my ability to throw "wild parties" to any Juniors in search of a quiet evening at home.

I, Jeff Harris, give Mr. Drown's office back to him.

We, Mary Ryan, Judy Bennett, Judy Roberts, and Mary Raneri, leave our gossip table to Rosalie Fornaro and three other junior girls who really don't have anything better to do.

I, Pete Keany, leave a dust pan and broom to Ricky Nation to clean up certain Oldsmobile.

I, Judy Fillmore, leave my nickname "half-pint half-back" to any safety patroller who has the courage to stop the lunch line.

I, Joe Pryor, leave my ability in Spanish to Tim Gilbert.

We, Lana Reid and Jill Rierdan, leave our banking genius to Ramona Heinrich and Nancy McManus. Good luck!

I, Bill Petrie, leave my wild-man voice to Jimmy Kiley.

We, Janet Marinelli and Helen Sheridan, leave to any deserving junior girls our title of "black sheep".

We, the members of Homeroom 213 leave our thoughtful Christmas mural to Mr. Biedrzyski, with hope that next year it may win honorable mention.

We, the members of Natick High School's first French IV class in many years, leave Miss Hamm with the hope that more students will take advantage of our pioneering.

I, Peggy Walsh, leave my brother Jim to the Guidance Department. He needs them!

I, Dick Parris leave my sister Sandra to the Guidance Department. She needs them just as much!

We, all the seniors not mentioned herein, leave, to all the juniors not mentioned herein, the remaining vestiges of our short but brilliant stay at Natick High School; the books which now bear our name, the deserted Safety Patrol posts, which will most likely remain deserted, the overdue library books, the unsigned tardy slips, 173 slightly-used gym uniforms, and other significant relics of a bygone era.

In witness, whereof, we the members of the Class of 1963, have set our hand and seal here on this sixth day of June, in this year of Our Lord one thousand nineteen hundred and sixty-three, declaring this to be our Last Will and Testament.

I, Ken Pease, leave an elocution book to Mr. Marcoux.

We, Jean Marso, Deanne Flynn, Ellen Phillips, and Alice Kaizer, leave our dirty dishes to Lynne DeLong.

We, the members of English 401, leave John Ciardi.

I, Sally Doggett, leave my one door sedan to any junior who is Accident prone.

We, the members of P.S.S.C. Physics, leave our ripple tank to Miss Ward. Maby she can find out "how it means".

I, Frank Capizzo, leave my headaches.

I, Peter Williams, leave the high C natural which I broke on the school piano to anyone ingenious enough to fix it.



I, Dick Picard, leave to Dennis Gerber the job of managing next year's Bay State Football Champs.

We, the 1963 cafeteria marshalls, leave to next year's cafeteria marshalls, the right to let their friends sit five at a table and cut in the lunch line.

We, the members of homeroom S215, leave a coffeepot to Mr. Colombo; perhaps how his morning coffee will taste better without any leftover sulphuric acid in it.

We, Janice and Jean Dunbar, leave to Debbie and Dottie

Fitch our bubbling enthusiasm and good nature.

Fitch our bubbling enthusiasm and good nature.

I, Larry Smith, leave my membership in Major Mudd's Lost Battalion to Lord Bubblebrook.

Signed: Richard L. Parris

Margaret Walsh

Witnessed by:

Marie P. Donahoe

## CLASS HISTORY

The history of the class of 1963 began in September of 1960, when we were re-united after a year at different junior highs. Who could foresee in that group of fledgling sophomores such diverse celebrities as an All American football player, over ten other All Scholastic athletes, five National Merit Scholars, and a soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra?

Since we were showing extraordinary talents even then, probably many *were* aware of our potential. Fall of our first year already found three of our classmates starting on the varsity football team. These boys formed the core of the team that, as seniors, would win us a league championship.

As a class, we were adjusting quickly to high-school life; in a few short months, we had met and conquered the eighteen-minute lunch, mid-year exams, jammed lockers, one way traffic, and the two-minute gym shower. One of our classmates claims the world record for this, showering and dressing in one minute, fourteen and three-tenths seconds.

Our biology classes supplied the science fair with many interesting and profound projects: Tom Myers was awarded first prize with "Food Preservation by Radiation". Jill Rierdan and Richard Parris showed such great scientific aptitude that they were invited to participate in the Quartermaster Science Seminar. This was another case where classmates fulfilled their early potential, for as seniors, Jill and Richard placed first and second in physics.

Although student politics in our class has been traditionally marked by upsets and surprises, our efficient senior class officers,

Kenny Jue, George Batten, Ann Collins, and Michele Feldman, were already respected members of the Student Council. That spring, Ann and Michele, as well as Sue Ambler, Janni Borger, Judy Ghilani, and Gail Uhlin were elected cheerleaders. They were among the group that placed second in the Bay State cheering contest in our senior year. Another activity in which our class was excelling was journalism; four sophomores were chosen to be editors of the *Sassamon*.

We returned to NHS as juniors with a year of high-school experience under our belts and with great enthusiasm for what was to be our greatest year up to that time. Showing what an academically strong class we had, many of us were exposed for the first time to college-boards and other national tests. Linda Darling, Sally Hastings, Mark Szpakowski, Peter Williams, and David Berman did so well that they became National Merit Scholars. Twelve others were awarded letters of commendation for their excellent performance. It is interesting to note the following statistic: of the senior members of the National Honor Society of the boys were on some varsity team; numbered among these were five team captains.

We continued our fine athletic performance throughout that year but, unlike most classes, we not only won trophies we also donated one. When Chick Welch of the *Natick Herald* was ill last winter, our classmates on the indoor track team initiated a collection for a trophy in his name to be given annually to the most improved track man.



Spring of our junior year saw our classmates receiving numerous individual honors. Kenny Jue and Justin Hughes were elected as our representatives at Boys' State. Roger True was awarded the Harvard Book prize and Sally Hastings won a French award in addition to the Wheaton Club prize. Merle Rickles won first prize in a Spanish test for all of New England. That season also saw a great class effort, our prom. Practically everyone in the class worked on this project and their efforts resulted in a climax to our junior year.

As we stand here today and reflect on our senior year, it is difficult to give sufficient recognition to each event.

Traditionally, the first affair of the senior year is the class play, Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, was the real manifestation of the talent our class had already displayed in two consecutive musicals. The classic comedy is an unusually ambitious play for high-school production, but Jane Pistone, Andrew Goodspeed and the supporting cast were equal to the task and made it a tremendous artistic and financial success.

In February, an art exhibit was held at the high school which Cynthia Bradeen won first prize in oil painting and also was awarded the grand prize.

After entertaining the entire school with a concert, Peter Williams was selected to appear as guest soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

In sports, victory was nothing new to Captain Justin Hughes and the football team; most of the boys had been winning for two or even three years. This year they won so often that they tied for the league championship, and romped over Framingham 44-6. Individually, high-scoring backs Steve Gallant and Paul Peters were All-Scholastic, and Joe Pryor was All American.

Our cross-country team, led by Bob Cunningham and Dick Cote brought further honor on our class. Not only did they win Coach Ed Bransfield his first conference championship, but they also became the only team in history to beat the perennial power, Needham.

In winter sports, our basketball team surprised everyone by

giving freshman coach Charles Christie a tie for second in the tough Bay State League. In Tech Tourney play, Captain Joe Pryor, who broke precedent by being named most valuable player two years in a row, led the team to Boston Garden and all the way to the semi-final round before being edged by Class-B champions, Winthrop. The last NHS hockey team for retiring coach Frank Marcoux finished in the middle of its league. They showed that with injury-ridden captain Frank Cappizzo in the line-up, they could play well enough to shut out the then undefeated state champions, Walpole, 1-0! On Bob Whelan's indoor track team our classmates had been dominating the Met League for three years. This year, led by Paul Lauro and Russ Cudmore, they piled up an all-division record of 397 points while remaining undefeated for the second straight year. The wrestling team, coached by Bill Genova, failed to win any matches, but it was clear that losses were due more to inexperience than to lack of skill.

In March, there was the Science Awards Assembly at which Dianne Pickering, William Phillips, and Arthur Lipman, last year's first prize winner in chemistry, were awarded their pins for having participated in the Quarter-master Seminar. Bob Saunders and Jill Rierdan received plaques for their projects: "Bone Development" and "Generation and Application of White Noise and Audio Analgesia".

In closing, the class would like to thank our wonderful officers - Kenny Jue, George Batten, Ann Collins, and Michele Feldman - for their leadership. Most of all, we extend our sincere thanks to our class advisors Miss Ciannavei and Mr. Bransfield.

Now the history of the class of 1963 is rapidly drawing to a close. Next year many of us will be at other schools furthering our education, but for many others this will be the education that will carry them through life. But regardless how our paths may diverge, the spirit of the class of 1963 will always bind us together.

Jill Rierdan and David Berman



# GRADUATION DAY

## WELCOMING SPEECH

Parents, Teachers, and Friends.

It is my privilege, as President of the Class of 1963, to welcome you here this evening to our Commencement Exercises. This is a great and wonderful moment for us all.

As members of the Class of 1963, we have gone through many experiences together in our childhood and as we grew older and began to mature. We have always been a close-knit group of students, something which very few classes can boast of. Today is the climax of all our years together as friends and classmates. The memories that many of us cherish and will always keep are every *one* — here with us now.

I imagine you parents once experienced the same feelings as we, who are graduating now, feel on this momentous occasion. We hope that once again you may recall your graduation day, and

that we may do the same in the future while watching our own children graduate.

We are about to enter into a world of opportunity and prosperity. Today there are not too many countries that without youth, there can be no future.

In a few hours we, the Class of 1963, will go our separate ways, leaving life-long friends behind for perhaps only a few years, perhaps forever. But life does not stagnate; it moves in a steady, unabated flow. With the departure of old friends, comes the making of new ones. If we were to stand still and attempt in any way to withdraw from just one facet of life, then we would become lost in life's complicated process. The world is a challenge. Life is a challenge. Youth can be afraid of neither.

I welcome you all in sharing with us, the Class of 1963, one of the most memorable and exhilarating events of our lives.

Kenny Jue





# THE WORLD IMAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

## SOCIAL ASPECTS



What do we really know about other nations of the world? When we mention Cuba, there arises in our minds a picture of ships, planes, and Soviet Missiles which may or may not be there, and in our imaginations, Egypt is a confused blending of ancient pyramids and a ruler who is determined to control that part of the world. While our reason tells us that this conception of these lands must be distorted, it is all too easy to base our judgements of a country on the details we hear most frequently about it.

In a similar manner, some people in other countries have developed an image of the United States which is as equally far removed from reality as our vague notions of Cuba and Egypt. They visualize a people who are rich, money-mad, inconsiderate, and uncultured. The American people seem to consider themselves infallible and innocent of any wrong doing. And yet, the Europeans and Asians and Africans have heard of incidents involving dark-skinned delegates to the United Nations. They have heard of incidents in which Negro students were ridiculed and attacked when they tried to attend schools which had previously been all-White.

Some of these "misconceptions" have a ring of truth to them. We shall never be immune to attacks on racial issues until we have eliminated the distrust, hatred, and misunderstanding which cause these embarrassing incidents.

But we are appalled at some of the other notions which foreigners entertain about us. Where did they get these ideas?

A conference of foreign students held at Cornell expressed the opinion that the press is often at fault. They felt that many nations of the world, especially the African ones, are misrepresented by our press. They, in turn, receive a misleading picture of the United States as a land of self-righteous philosopher-kings who have a monopoly on the moral virtues of goodness and rightness. Impartial newscasts abroad with a minimum of self-righteousness will do far more for us than self-praise. The press must be made to realize the importance of accurate, uncolored, unprejudiced accounts of conditions, happenings, trends, and personalities.

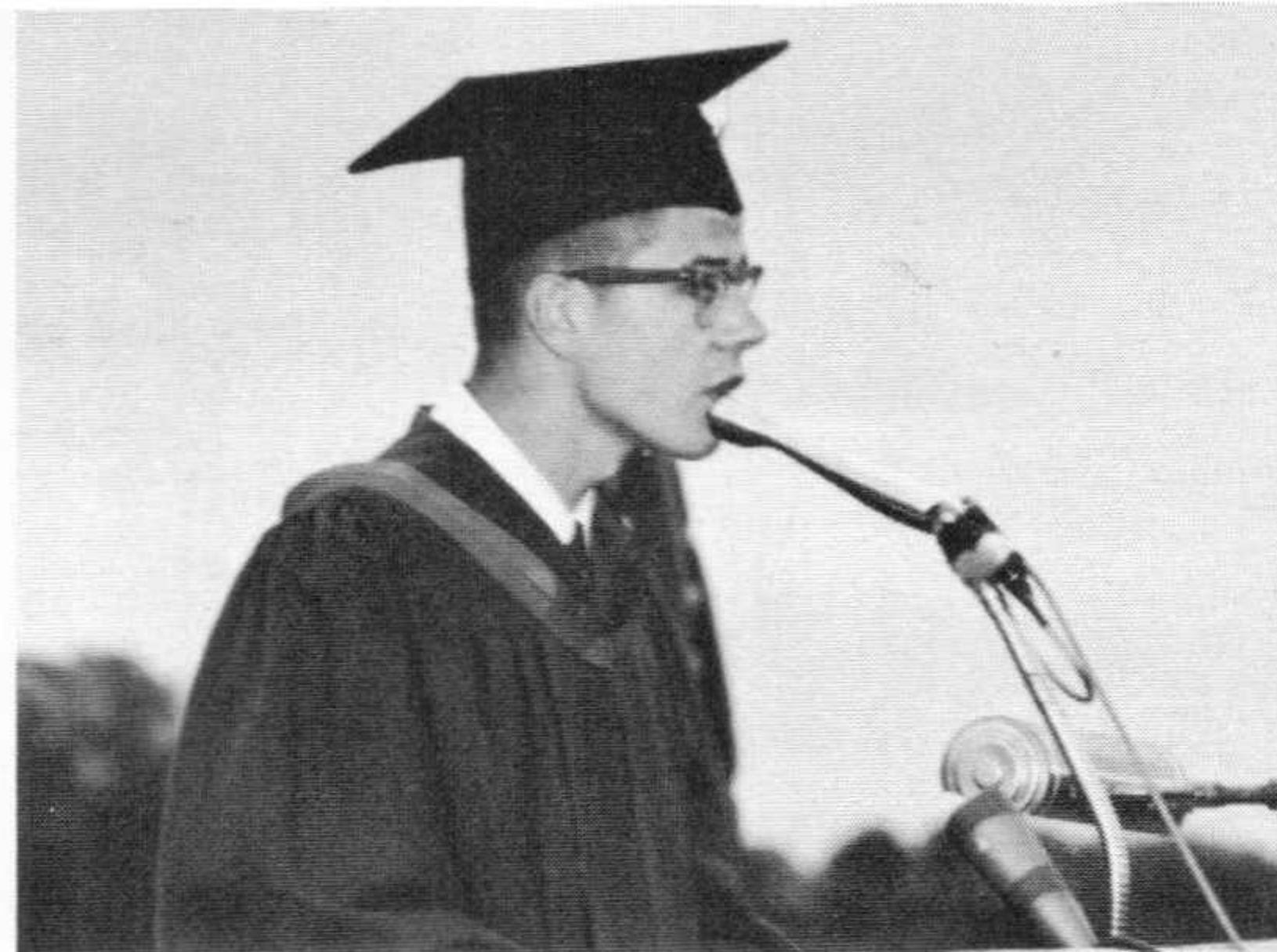
Two years ago, an American visiting in Sweden found teenagers racing about in hot and drinking illegal liquor, while the nation as a whole was in a turmoil over several recent outbreaks of teen-age crime. These misguided teen-agers are no doubt little different from their counterparts in other countries, but what is

shocking to as Americans is the fact that Swedish public was very much inclined to blame this situation on influences from the United States. These troublesome teen-agers, through records, radio, Western and gangster movies, and television serials, have received an image of America as a civilization of desperate emotions, flashy materialism, and excitement for its own sake. Social workers in Sweden acknowledge that there are several factors within Swedish society which are responsible for the development of teen-age crime, but they also maintain that the American movies, television programs, and radio are not a good influence. Children from lower class homes or homes where the parents do not take proper care of the children are most stimulated to imitate the movies and TV. This is not to say that the United States is responsible for juvenile delinquency in Sweden or anywhere else. However, it is disconcerting to think that the image of the United States is such that the first question asked of an American visitor is, "Do you know the Cartwright brothers?" The good influences of American movies and TV are not often exported because they do not sell so well as more violent scenes. However, the day will come when we must decide whether material profit is worth the sacrifice of our education.

Another way in which outsiders form their opinions of the United States is through direct contact with individual Americans. The American tourist has long been the world's most celebrated and, at the same time most laughed at gad-a-bout, and Americans, in general, have long been known for their fretfulness when customs and manners differed from their own.

The tables are now being turned as visitors from all over the world are pouring into the United States in response to a joint government-industry "Visit USA" campaign. The Parisian who was provoked because a roadside restaurant in Indiana did not serve wine is now better able to understand the annoyance of a American who can't find a malted milk in Paris. And as they rush from city to city, museum to museum, trying to crowd as much as possible into their short visit, Europeans are beginning to realize that the American rushing through the Louvre in twenty minutes is not so uncultured as he seems. Thus we are improving our image abroad by helping others to know us as we really are and by destroying false impressions of us by promoting better understanding.





## OUR SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP

The word science almost immediately calls to mind the space exploits of this country, and in this respect the United States' image is very good one. The United States is recognized as the leader in space exploration. Since October 1, 1957, when Russia orbited its first Sputnik, we have forged ahead in both practical and purely scientific studies of space. Just a few months ago many of us were able to see television broadcasts from France and England which were transmitted via the Telstar satellite. Mariner II revealed more about the planet Venus than had been learned in all the previous years of man's history. The United States is behind in manned space flights, but even here it has gained prestige because of its policy of opening its flights to the public.

America likes to think of itself as a practical nation, but it has made great contributions to pure science. Science is experiencing a terrific rate of advance and most of this is concentrated in the United States. 80% of the pure science in the West is being done in America. Californians like to point with pride to the fact that California has had more Nobel Prize winners than the Soviet Union. In fact, the scientific picture in the United States is so good that Britain is beginning to be concerned about the emigration of so many of its top scientific men, 12% of its Ph.D's, to America.

However, the real American genius lies in applying science, in doing things, producing. In this it has no equals; the United States enjoys unquestioned leadership in practical, applied technology. Charles Percy Snow has said of America, "You used primitive applied science quicker than anyone else to make numbers of articles, and in the scientific Revolution of this generation you made goods on a scale no one has before."

America has long had this capability of applying technology directly to practical needs. The Soviet Union has tried to imitate the United States here, but with little success, and this fact is recognized abroad, as illustrated by a story that was circulated in Europe years ago. An American labor delegation, traveling in Russia, came to a huge, ultramodern factory. When asked who owned the factory, the workers replied that they did. "We won everything here," they said. The American then asked whose were the

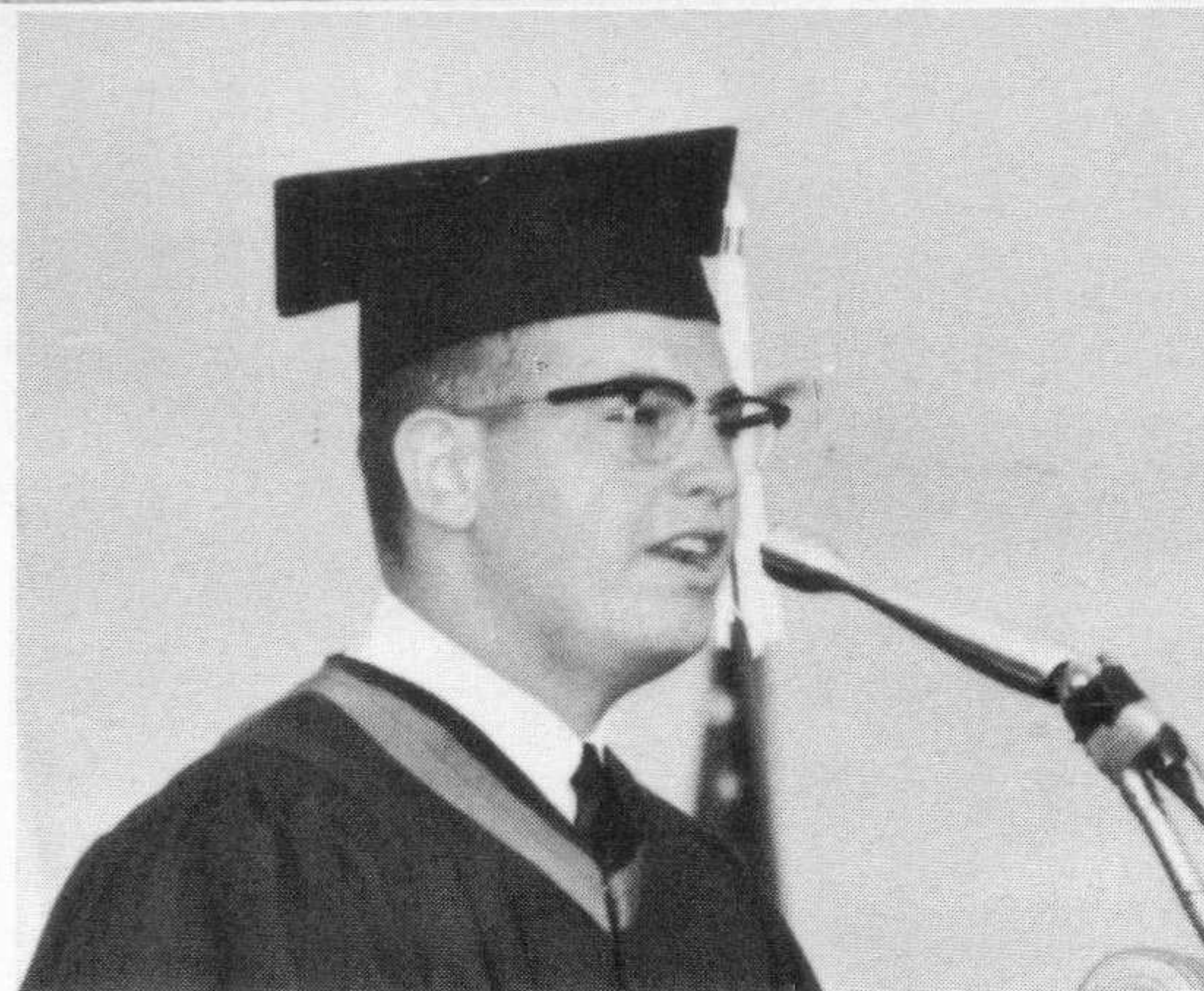
few gleaming new cars parked near the factory. "Oh, the commissars use those," was the reply. Next year, a Soviet delegation came to an American factory, and learned that a business tycoon, John Smith, owned it. They then turned to the great ocean of parked cars nearby, stretching almost to the horizon, and asked who owned them. "We do," the workers replied. "You mean you ride in them?" the astonished Russians asked. "Well, who else?" was the reply.

Mass production is just one example of the United States' genius for applying science to man. Such devices as the transistor and laser, inventions of American industry immediately found use in a great variety of areas, from weapons systems to medicine. A laser was used to cure a retinal tumor only months after the laser was developed. However, it is in the field of food production that the United States' image is most impressive. Farm technology is extremely efficient in this country; 8% of the United States labor force produces all the food America needs, and more. An enormous surplus exists, and this is truly astonishing in a world which is chronically hungry. Technology has given the United States a high standard of living and has flourished within this standard. It takes a certain economic level to support a technology, and thus there is an unevenness of technology between advanced and backward economies which can sometimes act unfavorably to the United States' image. A Brazilian peasant might favor the Communist Party in his country because he feels that it can gain only from the betterment of the peasants, while rich Americans' interests can only lose if the peasant's lot is improved. Nevertheless, this is a back-handed tribute to American technology; American technology is too good.

Technology has made America what it is, and the countries of the world seek to imitate the United States. Why this is so is very well explained by Arnold Toynbee: "For the great non-Western majority of the human race, being modern, scientific, and democratic, are so many ways of going Western way of life? The answer is in the four words of proverb: 'Nothing succeeds like success.'"

Mark Szpakowski





## THE FOREIGN AID CONTROVERSY

Recently, the United States Government granted a huge foreign aid loan to Brazil. This grant was essential to help oppose communist groups operating in Brazil. However, our government gave this aid, fully realizing that most of the Brazilian people will never feel the influence of this loan. The Brazilian government will use the money for financing heavy industry to bolster the economy, not directly to raise the standard of living by buying food or providing better education. At the same time our government is trying to combat communism, communists have infiltrated much of the Brazilian Labor Party and at the time of the loan, an international meeting of Communist delegates was held in Rio de Janeiro with the permission of the Brazilian government. This incident does not decry the granting of foreign aid by our government; it rather strengthens the purpose of aid.

Foreign Aid is subdivided into two types, military and economic, whose main purpose is to combat the spread of Communism in the Free World. Military aid is given to free nations not only to protect them from intimidation by a Communist force, but also to keep order within the countries themselves where subversive groups wreak havoc with unstable governments. Remember the aid the United States has sent to the Congo through the United Nations to bolster the weakened government?

Economic aid is used to secure the image of America in foreign countries, developing nations by raising the standard of living and creating educational facilities to make the people self-supporting. It tries to eliminate the ignorance, poverty, and discontent upon which Communism thrives. Many nations look to the United States for this aid because they feel that as a rich nation, it is our duty to help them reach our level of wealth.

The effectiveness of foreign aid is the subject of a report by the Clay Committee, a civilian committee headed by General Lucius Clay. In the report, the committee tells of two types of situations which make the effectiveness of foreign aid doubtful. The first type is seen when we spend years supporting a country financially and economically, only to have the country rebuff us by turning Communist or by nationalizing all the industry and turn-

ing Socialist. We are actually in a race in Central and South America, where we are trying to educate the people and raise the standard of living, before the governments change in make-up and force us to start all over again.

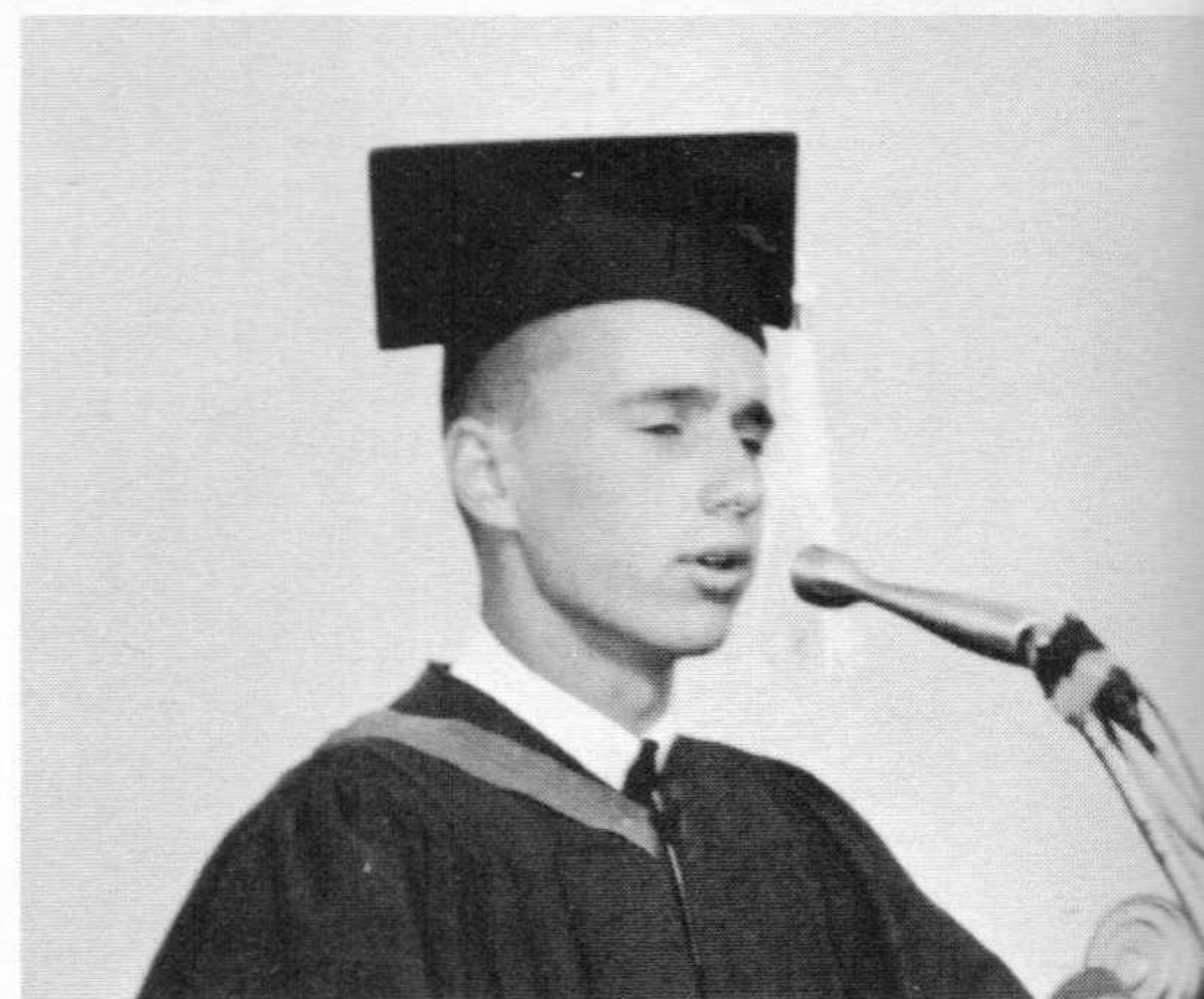
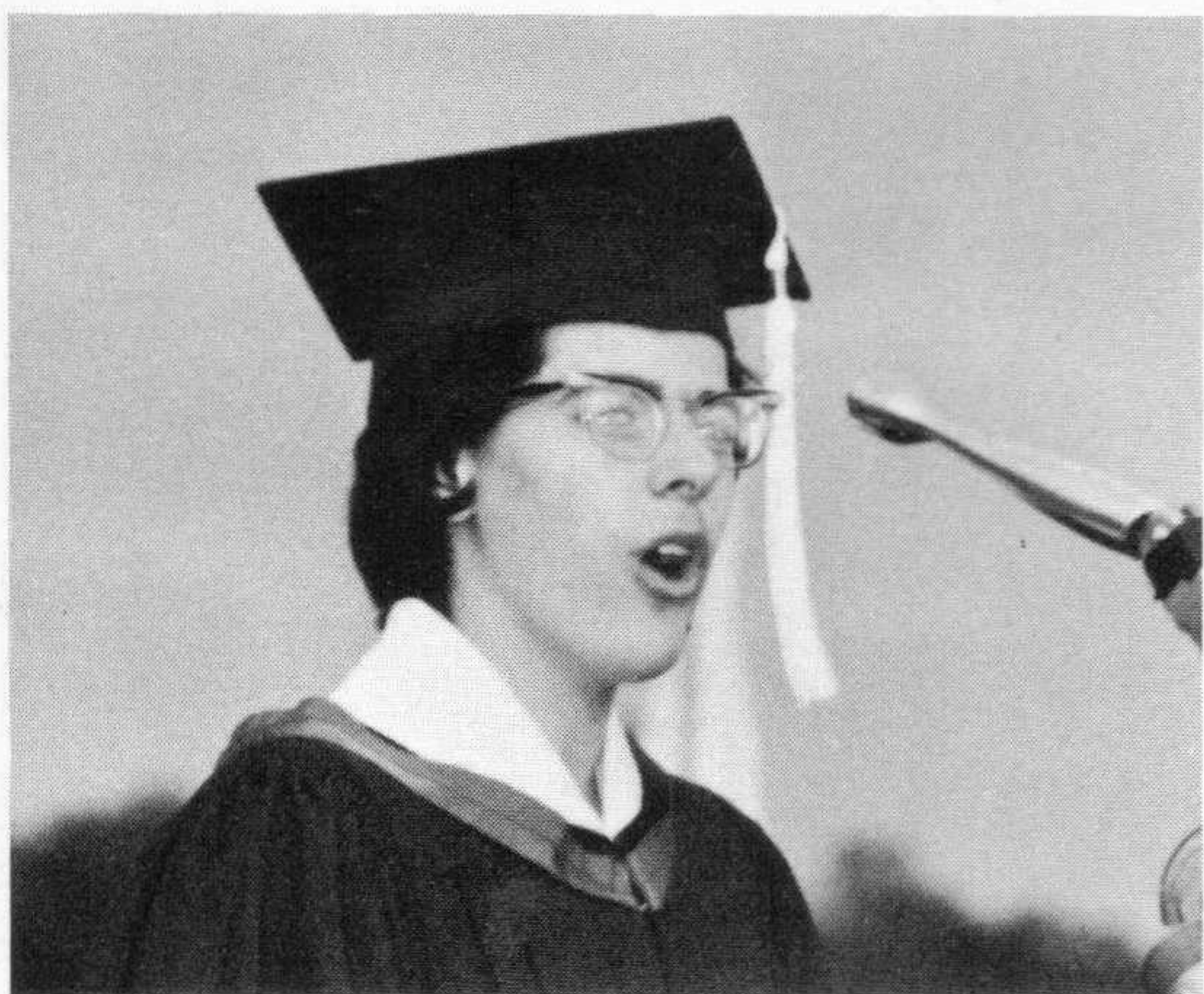
The second problem in the effectiveness of foreign aid is caused by dishonest foreign governments. Most of these countries play the game of "Foreign Aid Blackmail". The rules are simple: (1) Ask the United States for a huge loan with little intention of repaying it; (2) When they refuse you, tell them you will have to turn to Communist help and perhaps become entwined in the Communist system; (3) Take your money back home with you. These foreign leaders use the money for all aypes of projects, such as building a summer home or palace at some exotic spot or buying most of the land in the country to control economically as well as politically.

Many suggestions have been made in the Clay report to make foreign aid more effective. I feel that one of the best proposals is to create a foreign aid institute where we could learn more about the customs and philosophies of the underdeveloped nations. With careful study we can best interpret the needs of these countries. Some of the peoples we deal with have a different idea of freedom from ours. We must be careful to change their beliefs make many resitants to change. Financial advisors could also be sent to decrease the amount of wasteful spending in these countries. Finally, I suggest that, more than money, we send more tractors, machinery, food, medicine, and technologists, not only to eliminate this wasteful spending, but also to bolster our own industry by having the United States manufacture these items under government contract.

Indeed, if we are to eliminate the poverty and discontent in many of these nations, we must support the American image by sending foreign aid. When education and happiness are brought to all the people of the world, they will surely be living with democratic ideals in a free society.

Roger B. True





## AMERICAN YOUTH OVERSEAS

Of course, the Crossroaders have run into many problems. The biggest ones have been a "cultural shock", which comes with an absence of all familiar things and customs, and illness caused by unfamiliar and unpalatable food and unsanitary conditions. The social customs in some African nations were very rigid. For example, one government official who walked on sacred ground received a spear in the back.

America's segregation problems has been of great interest to Africans who have seen it used as propaganda not only by the Russians, but also by the colonizing French, to show that their brand of imperialism is not so bad after all. For the Crossroaders, living in Africa is quite an experience, for the whites become the minority and the Negroes the majority. Negro members of the Crossroads group have found great difficulty in "explaining" segregation to the Africans.

The Peace Corps tries to improve world conditions, to help foreign countries meet their need for skilled manpower. For example, when the British pulled out of Tanganyika, Peace Corps technicians filled the gap. Members attempt to make friends at the grass roots, for it has been stated that we are winning the governments and losing the people. The Peace Corps does *not* aim to revolutionize the world, not to carry the "white man's burden" in "underdeveloped countries."

To make the Peace Corps as independent of pressure as possible, it has been kept separate from our foreign aid programs. Peace Corps running expenses per year, according to Senator Hubert Humphrey, are less than the cost of firing one Atlas missile, even one that does not work. It is hard to keep the cold war out of the question, but the Peace Corps is not there to stop Communism, although people say that if we had really wanted to help mankind, we would have done this long ago.

The Peace Corps works only on projects that are requested by the host country, and that meet certain specifications. However, these are sometimes carried out in cooperation with other organizations, such as mission groups, CARE, or International Voluntary Services. Corpsmen work on projects in health, education, agriculture, and rural development. Peace Corpsmen are doors, not advisors. The Peace Corps has sent English teachers to the Philippines, community development workers to Chile, agricultural workers to St. Lucia, teachers to Ghana and Nigeria, nurses, doctors, and laboratory technicians to Malaya, and public health workers to Thailand.

As you can see, the Peace Corps wants people with specific talents or experience. However, many of the projects do not require a college education. In fact less than half of the first 4800 applicants had completed college.

Peace Corpsmen undergo intense training, for the directors of the Peace Corps realize that the American is the final product of centuries of civilization and technology, while the African, for example, is the child of stagnation and colonialism. The American will have to spend all his time with his African counterpart, being a friend, a teacher, a leader, a critic, and, above all, a student. He must be careful, for he will be judged wherever he goes. The potential for frustration is high, and the volunteers came to realize that they are making only a small dent in the problems and will not be around to see the results.

Work overseas is, nevertheless, a rewarding life for the many young people who represent America in the improvement of the world. We all should certainly be proud of them, and I know the students of Natick High will have much to contribute to the same goal, using their talent to spread the cause of freedom.

Linda Darling



## POLITICAL AND MILITARY INFLUENCES

Last year, when Robert F. Kennedy was touring South East Asia, he spoke to a group of college students in Indonesia. When he had finished, one student rose and questioned him on the United States economy, describing it as "monopolistic capitalism". Over one-half the audience erupted into applause. Mr. Kennedy then asked, "You are well-educated. What is it that you understand to be going on in the United States that fits this description?" The students sat down. Mr. Kennedy then addressed the rest of the audience. There was no response.

Later, shortly before he was to leave Indonesia, he held a seminar for thirty students, five of them Communists. They also called the United States colonialistic and imperialistic. Mr. Kennedy then asked one student, a Communist, about Hungary and Berlin. The response - "Don't discuss detail." After the meeting, five students came to Mr. Kennedy and told him of their agreement with him. He asked why they hadn't spoken up at the seminar. "You just don't say that sort of thing among students.", was the reply.

Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Kennedy talked to several exchange students from South America. He found that the children of South America were being taught about the nineteenth century United States with the great monopolies and trusts, and this was the impression that they were left with.

Obviously, this shows that the United States is failing in an area where Communists are succeeding.

The image that the majority of a young country receives from the leading nations of the world will tend to push that country towards either democracy or communism. Thus, we can see the importance that the image of a country holds.

Although some people in foreign nations know and recognize sports or entertainment figures, they receive the real image of a nation predominantly through its leader and his policies.

Politically and militarily, President John F. Kennedy has greatly affected our image abroad. On the national level, his decisions in regard to the steel industry and the problem of integration have demonstrated to the other nations of the world the attitude of the United States toward many problems that they themselves must face either now, or in the future.

On the international level, President Kennedy has boosted our image to the highest point that it has achieved since the end of World War II. His action during the Cuban Crisis startled, shocked and changed the outlook of many people.

Ever since World War II we had been rather sleepy. The Communists had started to move and we didn't seem to be able to stop them. In 1949 Nato was formed to stop the advance in Europe. It succeeded. Then Seato and the OAS were formed. This was fine, but the people of the world were still seeing, hearing, and feeling the Communist march. The United States wasn't doing anything, at least, anything that was being effective against this Communist barrage of propaganda.

In 1956 the United States suffered a blow that did untold damage to our world image. This was Hungary.

Radio Free Europe had told the people of Hungary that the United States would support them if they revolted. The Hungarians knew they had no chance against Russian tanks and artillery, but with United States aid, they felt they had a chance. They revolted and the Russians withdrew, waiting for the United States reaction. Hungary pleaded with us for help. Then a reply was sent, "We will give you twenty million dollars worth of aid in cotton." The Hungarians were crushed by the news. Then Russians came back and retook Hungary.

The Cuban Crisis has restored some of the confidence foreign nations once held in us, for we finally had stood up and told the Russians, "That's enough! Now get out." It proved that we were willing to fight for what we felt and knew was right, and that the Communists could not do whatever they pleased.

Now that Russia realizes that we will not sit still while they try to overrun us, they have become a little more wary. The biggest problem that they, along with the United States, must now face is nuclear weapons. It has been estimated that by 1970, twenty nations will have obtained nuclear weapons. This fact, which the Russians are completely aware of, is pushing the United States and Russia to a nuclear power agreement, for we both realize that with so many nations gaining weapons, only a major disaster could follow and possible the end of the world. Thus, our only hope lies in a test ban and disarmament treaty. Once we achieve this, we will be hoping that our image is strong enough to influence the other nations of the world into following our example.

Therefore, both politically and militarily our aim should be to achieve this test ban and nuclear disarmament agreement, for if this world is to survive this seems to be our only hope for a true peace.

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